ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
From Tokyo to Hooverville?: Editorial.
Setup for an Economic Pearl Harbor: Cartoon.
The Flower of All the Armies: Mirror of Public Opinion.

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RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN

ALLIES SIGN PACT FOR WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS

ATOM BOMB WIPED OUT 60 PCT. OF HIROSHIMA

4 POWERS AGREE ON MASTER PLAN TO TRY NAZIS FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR

Jackson Proposal Closely Followed — Military Court, Power to Press Blanket Conspiracy Charge Provided.

Texts on Page 3A.

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A master plan for the mass trial of Germany's arch war criminals before an international military tribunal was signed today by legal representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France.

The historic document, setting legal and military precedents, gives the high tribunal sweeping powers to punish by death, deprive the convicted of stolen property, disregard "technical rules of evidence" in the interests of speed and take strict measures to prevent delays.

The plan closely follows that originally proposed by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief United States prosecutor, in his report to the President.

In a supplemental statement, Jackson hailed the action of the four powerful nations in agreeing on "the principles of liability for war crimes" and of "the individual responsibility for the crime of attacking international peace."

Jackson said there was mutual concession.

Blanket Charge Provision.

Under the agreement the permanent seat of the tribunal is to be established in Berlin, but the first trial will be held at Nuernberg, long the seat and meeting place of the Nazi party.

The agreement emphasized that "the leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in the three categories are responsible for all acts performed by

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Atomic Blast 'Tremendous, Awe Inspiring'

B-29 Rocked at Distance of 10 Miles.

GUAM, Aug. 8 (AP)—Crewmen of the Superfortress Enola Gay which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima Monday morning said today that the explosion was "tremendous and awe inspiring."

The B-29, named for the mother of the pilot, Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr., was 10 miles from the scene when the mighty power of the cosmic force was unleashed, but the big plane was rocked as if an anti-aircraft shell had burst close by.

Although all crew members were wearing dark glasses, the "visual impact" of the explosion's great flash was so tremendous that some cried, "My God," in sheer amazement. Only three men on the bomber had known what the plane was carrying.

Navy Capt. William Sterling Parsons, who designed the bomb, and made the Hiroshima flight as "weaponeer," said it was not controllable like an ordinary bomb, but that he could give no details.

The Japanese said it was parachuted, and that it exploded before it reached the earth. There was no confirmation here.

Plane Wasn't Fired On.

The fact the Enola Gay streaked across the target without drawing any anti-aircraft fire might indicate Hiroshima was totally surprised.

Capt. Parsons said that after the B-29 dropped the atomic bomb "we made as much distance from the ball of fire as we could.

"We were at least 10 miles away and there was a visual impact even though every man wore colored glasses for protection. We had braced ourselves for the shock and Tibbets said 'close flak' and it was just like that—a close burst of anti-aircraft fire. . . .

"A mountain of smoke was go-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

U. S. DENIES ATOMIC BOMB LEAVES KILLING RADIOACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The War Department today denied reports that areas devastated by the atomic bomb continue for years to react with death-dealing radioactivity.

The department quoted Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, head of this phase of the atomic research, as saying, "There is every reason to believe that there was no appreciable radioactivity on the ground at Hiroshima and what little there was decayed very rapidly."

Dr. Harold Jacobson of Columbia University, one of those who participated in the atomic research work, had been quoted as saying the bombed area in Japan might cause death for persons entering the area for as long as 70 years.

The War Department announcement describing an experiment with the bomb in July in New Mexico, said "to examine the nature of the crater" caused by the explosion "specially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area."

4.1 SQUARE MILES OF CITY TOTALLY DESTROYED, FIRES LEAP OVER RIVERS

Heart of Packed Metropolis Vanishes, but Harbor Area Is Little Damaged—Loss of Life Certain to Be Great.

By MORRIS LANDSBERG

GUAM, Aug. 8 (AP)—One Superfortress, dropping one atomic bomb, "completely destroyed" 60 per cent of Hiroshima, important Japanese military base, and Gen. Carl A. Spaatz warned the enemy today that more B-29s are ready to drop more of the world's most destructive explosive on Japanese cities.

The Japanese admitted that practically no one in the scorching path of the atom bomb escaped death and that Hiroshima was in "disastrous ruins."

"Those outdoors burned to death, while those indoors were killed by indescribable pressure and heat," the Tokyo radio reported.

Four and one-tenth square miles of Hiroshima's built-up area of 6.9 square miles were totally wiped out and five unidentified military targets were destroyed by the bomb, Spaatz announced today in a communique giving the first official report of Monday's raid. Additional damage was revealed outside the destroyed section by reconnaissance photographs, on which the communique was based.

However, the harbor area of Hiroshima, population about 343,000—appeared to have been barely touched by the tremendous concussion of the new explosive.

Heart of City Gone.

In contrast, the heart of the city appeared to have been devastated with awful thoroughness—as if a giant bulldozer had swept up buildings and houses and dumped them in a river.

The fire effect was so overpowering that several firebreaks and seven streams—one firebreak about three city blocks wide—failed to stop the raging conflagration.

Tightly congested Hiroshima had a population roughly midway between that of Denver and Seattle, respectively 322,412 and 368,302 in 1940. But Denver covers 58.7 square miles and Seattle 80.7 square miles. Physically the destroyed area approximated that of Bayonne, N. J., an industrial seaport with a population of 79,198 in 1940.

The high degree of population concentration undoubtedly added to the extent of Hiroshima's destruction.

In the heart of the city, a few concrete structures remain standing, like blank sentinels over a scene of ruin. They are believed to be air raid shelters. Although they were not destroyed, photographs indicate they were burned out.

Two small fires were burning

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... Carol Is in Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Advices from Lisbon today denied a Swiss radio broadcast yesterday saying former King Carol of Rumania had arrived in Lisbon aboard a Spanish steamer from Rio de Janeiro.

Truman Announces Red War Declaration



PRESIDENT TRUMAN (standing, center foreground) tells a hastily summoned press conference that Russia has declared war on Japan. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES is seated in the foreground and to the right of Truman is ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY. Reporters are at the left in this scene at the President's White House Office, and ED HARRIS, of the Post-Dispatch Washington Staff, is seen over the desk at the extreme left. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

TOKYO SAYS BOMB SNUFFED NEARLY ALL LIFE IN PATH

Dead Not Yet Counted—Japs Charge Attack on 'Open City' Violated International Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Japanese radio reported today that practically no living thing in the path of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima Monday escaped death.

Announcing widespread destruction, though in vague terms, the broadcast said the dead in the city of 343,000 population were too numerous to be counted.

The Japanese declared use of the atomic bomb was a violation of international law. In one broadcast, directed to Europe, Tokyo referred to Hiroshima as an "open city" although it was known to be a quartermaster depot and important garrison town. It branded "attack by such means against open towns and defenseless citizens unforgivable actions."

International Law.

The enemy radio quoted "authorized quarters in Tokyo" as contending that international law forbids belligerent nations "un-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

PRESIDENT SIGNS SENATE CHARTER APPROVAL PAPERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Ratification of the United Nations Charter by this country was formally completed today, with President Truman's signature on the Senate's instrument of approval.

Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, at a ceremony in the executive offices, signed the historic one-page Senate document, and also placed their names on two copies of the full text of the Charter drawn by 50 nations at San Francisco.

One copy of the Charter, approved by the Senate by an 89 to 2 vote, was bound in white leather, the other in blue.

The instruments then were placed "on deposit in the archives of the State Department," which completed the required steps.

SEPARATE AUSTRIA PLEDGED AS ALLIES SET UP CONTROLS

Four Occupation Zones Announced—U. S. Assigned to Northwestern Part.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Big Three and France today proclaimed their determination to separate Austria completely from Germany. Simultaneously, the four powers announced machinery to accomplish this purpose.

Pending ultimate independence under a "freely elected" government, a joint statement said, Austria and its capital city, Vienna, are to be split into four zones of military occupation. Each zone will have a military commissioner exercising supreme authority. The four will constitute an Allied council and act jointly "in matters affecting Austria as a whole."

The provisional government of Dr. Karl Renner, which came into existence with the permission, although not the formal recognition, of Russian occupation forces which liberated Austria, is being allowed to continue under Allied supervision.

The division of the country and the machinery created to control it are similar to the divisions and controls applied in Germany. The great difference is in purpose. The objective of German control is to render the nation powerless ever to make war again while the announced purpose of Austrian occupation is to foster a free and independent nation.

Agreements for the Austrian control machinery and the division of the country into zones were worked out by the European Advisory Commission at London and signed there early last month.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

U. N. R. R. A. Seeks Levy on $1,516,906,150

U. S. Has Authorized Expenditure of 72 Per Cent.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—A new levy of $1,516,906,150 on nations participating in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was recommended today by Herbert H. Lehman, director-general, with the warning that the winter ahead may be "one of the grimmest in history."

The recommended levy is exclusive of a Russian request for $700,000,000.

Lehman told delegates of 43 member nations at the third international relief conference that the U.N.R.R.A. would have only $175,000,000 uncommitted by the end of the year, and declared that, unless contributing countries supplement their aid, "the name of the United Nations will be a mockery in Europe this winter."

Of the original total of $1,862,437,000 pledged to finance U.N.R.R.A.'s activities, the United States authorized expenditure of 72 per cent. Although Lehman said it was inadequate, no change was proposed in the plan for financing, as presumably Congress would be asked to appropriate the same proportion of the new levy, or about $1,080,000,000.

"We stand before the crisis," Lehman said. "We must act and we must act now. It is inconceivable that the United Nations could abandon the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe at the moment of their greatest peril. They must be brought safely through the following harvest. Give them another year and we can look forward with some confidence to a minimum of health and stability."

Estimates Tentative.

Lehman said in his address that his estimates on U.N.R.R.A.'s needs for 1946 constituted no more than a tentative forecast.

Approval of Russia's recent request for $700,000,000 worth of U.N.R.R.A. supplies would boost

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

$3.45 Seed Order Had 'Priority' Over 100 Million for Atom Bomb

By a Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed the development of the new atomic bomb, sat twiddling his thumbs in the Pentagon office of Chief of Staff George C. Marshall while Gen. Marshall worked over a list before him and signed a check. Tossing the papers and check into his desk basket, Marshall turned finally to Groves and asked what he could do for him. The time was last February.

"We need another 100 million dollars," Gen. Groves replied. "If we get it, we can tackle the production of this stuff." This "stuff" was the material for the atomic bomb, developed at a cost of two billion dollars.

The two generals thrashed the matter out, Gen. Marshall figuring that "we were pretty far out on the plank already," decided the Army ought to toss in the extra 100 million.

"I'll tell you why I had to keep you waiting, Groves," he said, when the matter had been disposed of. "I was ordering some garden seeds. You get the 100 million, and Burpee's gets $3.45."

REDS REJECT TOKYO APPEAL THAT THEY MEDIATE CONFLICT

Molotov Says Nippon's Refusal to Surrender Leaves No Basis for Negotiation—Hostilities Effective 4 P. M. St. Louis Time, Announced Two Hours in Advance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Russia has declared war on Japan.

The declaration, announced to the United States first by President Truman, and followed by a report on the Moscow radio, is effective at midnight, Moscow time (4 p.m. St. Louis time).

The first reaction in Washington, unanimous and unequivocal, was that Russia's entry, coupled with the atomic bomb, means an early end of the Japanese war.

The Moscow radio announcement at 10 p.m. Moscow time (2 p.m. St. Louis time) said Japan previously had appealed to the Soviet Union to mediate in the Pacific conflict.

Japan rejected the Potsdam ultimatum of July 26 by the United States, Britain and China demanding unconditional surrender, however, and thus Japan's request for mediation "loses all basis," the announcement said.

The announcement, quoting a statement from Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, said the Allies then had requested Russia to join in the war against the Japanese.

The Russian declaration of war followed by two days Truman's announcement that the first atomic bomb had been cast upon Japan.

Truman made the momentous announcement to a hurriedly summoned press conference.

He said he had only a simple statement to make, but it was so important he could not delay it.

The President greeted reporters with a broad grin. Then he became solemn as he said:

"I have only a simple announcement to make. I can't hold a regular press conference today, but this announcement is so important I thought I would call you in. Russia has declared war on Japan. That is all."

Neutrality Pact.

Russia, which had a neutrality pact with Japan, denounced the agreement last April 5, accusing Japan of helping Germany in the war against Russia. The pact, originally entered into April 13, 1941, was for five years, with a provision for its automatic renewal for another five years unless one of the parties denounced it a year before the expiration date.

Thus, the pact had until April

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TRUMAN'S RADIO TALK ON POTSDAM TOMORROW NIGHT

President Home, Prepares 30-Minute Speech on All Networks at 9 P. M.

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—President Truman will report to the nation on the Potsdam conference over all radio networks in a 30-minute address at 10 p.m. Thursday (9 p.m. St. Louis time).

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said today the speech, which probably also will be short-waved abroad, will go into greater detail than the communique issued by the Big Three at the close of the meeting July 28.

Truman worked on the speech today as well as on a mass of other paper work which accumulated during his month-long absence. He held his calling list to a minimum, including brief conferences with Secretary of State Byrnes, Secretary of War [illegible] (Dem.), New Mexico, and Kilgore (Dem.), West Virginia.

The Stimson conference was devoted to further discussion of the atomic bomb.

New Bomb to be Mentioned.

Associates of the President

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

Today's War News

WASHINGTON—Russia declares war on Japan; announcement by President Truman followed by Moscow broadcast saying action is effective at midnight (4 p.m. St. Louis time); Moscow discloses Japan asked Russia to mediate but declares basis for such action was destroyed by Tokyo's refusal of Potsdam demand for unconditional surrender.

GUAM—Reconnaissance shows 4.1 square miles, or 60 per cent, of Hiroshima destroyed by atomic bomb dropped on Japanese army base Monday; additional damage done in surrounding area; casualties certain to be heavy; B-29s hit Fukuyama and Tokyo area on Honshu and Yawata, "Pittsburgh of Japan," on Kyushu; Adm. Halsey's fleet back in Japanese coastal waters after dodging typhoon; Gen. Spaatz warns Japanese of new Superfortress blows to come.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tokyo radio admits great destruction in Hiroshima and declares United States violated international law in atomic bombing; virtually all life wiped out in path of new explosive, broadcasts say; dead seared beyond identification, so numerous they have not been counted.

Temperature Hits Low of 62; Coolest Aug. 8 in 35 Years

St. Louis enjoyed the second consecutive cool night as the temperature between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. today averaged 64.3, coolest average since the night of June 18-19.

Assistant Meteorologist A. A. Fausch said the low of 62 recorded this morning at 6 o'clock was duplicated on Aug. 8, 1910, but Fausch was forced to go back to 1904 to find a lower reading on the same date—57.

Another comfortable night is in prospect, he said, as the high pressure area accompanied by a cool air mass, centered over Manitoba yesterday, reached the upper Mississippi valley on its slow drift toward the southeast. The likelihood of a return to the 90s this week is lessened by the probability of showers and clouds on Friday, he said.

Warmer Tomorrow

THE TEMPERATURES.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair and moderately cool tonight, with lowest temperature tomorrow morning about 65; partly cloudy and warmer tomorrow, with highest temperature in afternoon about 85.

Missouri: Partly cloudy in west portion late tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer in northwest and extreme north portions tonight and in north and west portions tomorrow; highest temperature tomorrow in middle and upper 80s.

Illinois: Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tomorrow.

Sunset, 8:05 p.m.; sunrise (tomorrow), 5:23 a.m.



TEXT OF CHARTER OF INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

Nazi 'Leaders and Accomplices In Execution of a Common Plan Responsible for All Acts in It'

Three Categories of Offenses Listed—International Military Tribunal of Four Members Established—First Hearing Will Be Held in Nuernberg.

Text of the charter of the International Military Tribunal:

I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE ONE: In pursuance of the agreement signed on the eighth of August, 1945, entered into by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there shall be established an international military tribunal (hereinafter called "The Tribunal") for the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.

ARTICLE TWO: The tribunal shall consist of four members, each with an alternate. One member and one alternate shall be appointed by each of the signatories. The alternates shall, so far as they are able, be present at all sessions of the tribunal. In case of illness of any member of the tribunal or his incapacity for some other reason to fulfill his functions, his alternate shall take his place.

ARTICLE THREE: Neither the tribunal, its members or their alternates can be challenged by the prosecution, or by the defendants or their counsel. Each signatory may replace its member of the tribunal or his alternate for reasons of health or for other good reasons, except that no replacement may take place during a trial, other than by an alternate.

ARTICLE FOUR: (A) The presence of all four members of the tribunal or the alternate for any absent member shall be necessary to constitute the quorum.

(B) The members of the tribunal shall, before any trial begins, agree among themselves upon the selection from their number of a President, and the President shall hold office during that trial, or as may otherwise be agreed by a vote of not less than three members. The principle of rotation of presidency for successive trials is agreed. If, however, a session of the tribunal takes place on the territory of one of the four signatories, the representative of that signatory on the tribunal shall preside.

(C) Save as aforesaid, the tribunal shall take decisions by a majority vote and in case the votes are evenly divided, the vote of the President shall be decisive. Provided always that convictions and sentences shall only be imposed by affirmative votes of at least three members of the tribunal.

ARTICLE FIVE: In case of need and depending on the number of the matters to be tried, other tribunals may be set up, and the establishment, functions and procedure of each tribunal shall be identical, and shall be governed by this charter.

II.

JURISDICTION AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE SIX: The tribunal established by the agreement referred to in Article 1 hereof for the trial and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis countries shall have the power to try and punish persons who, acting in the interests of the European Axis countries, whether as individuals or as members of organizations, committed any of the following crimes.

The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

(a) Crimes Against Peace: Namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

(b) War Crimes: Namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(c) Crimes Against Humanity: Namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan.

ARTICLE SEVEN: The official position of defendants, whether as heads of state or responsible officials in government departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment.

ARTICLE EIGHT: The fact that the defendant acted pursuant to order of his government or of a superior shall not free him from responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the tribunal determines that justice so requires.

ARTICLE NINE: At the trial of any individual member of any group or organization the tribunal may declare (in connection with any act of which the individual may be convicted) that the group or organization of which the individual was a member was a criminal organization.

After receipt of the indictment the tribunal shall give such notice as it thinks fit that the prosecution intends to ask the tribunal to make such declaration and any member of the organization will be entitled to apply to the tribunal for leave to be heard by the tribunal upon the question of the criminal character of the organization. The tribunal shall have power to allow or reject the application. If the application is allowed, the tribunal may direct in what manner the applicants shall be represented and heard.

ARTICLE TEN: In cases where a group or organization is declared criminal by the tribunal, the competent national authority of any signatory shall have the right to bring individuals to trial for membership therein before national, military or occupation courts. In any such case the criminal nature of the group or organization is considered proved and shall not be questioned.

ARTICLE ELEVEN: Any person convicted by the tribunal may be charged before a national, military or occupation court, referred to in Article Ten of this charter, with a crime other than of membership in a criminal group or organization and such court may, after convicting him, impose upon him punishment independent of and additional to the punishment imposed by the tribunal for participation in the criminal activities of such group or organization.

ARTICLE TWELVE: The tribunal shall have the right to take proceedings against a person charged with crimes set out in Article Six of this charter in his absence, if he has not been found or if the tribunal, for any reason, finds it necessary, in the interests of justice, to conduct the hearing in his absence.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN: The tribunal shall draw up rules for its procedure. These rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this charter.

III.

COMMITTEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN: Each signatory shall appoint a chief prosecutor for the investigation of the charges against and the prosecution of major war criminals.

The chief prosecutors shall act as a committee for the following purposes:

(A) To agree upon a plan of the individual work of each of the chief prosecutors and his staff.

(B) To settle the final designation of major war criminals to be tried by the tribunal.

(C) To approve the indictment and the documents to be submitted therewith.

(D) To lodge the indictment and the accompanying documents with the tribunal.

(E) To draw up and recommend to the tribunal for its approval draft rules of procedure, contemplated by Article Thirteen of this charter.

The tribunal shall have power to accept, with or without amendments, or to reject, the rules so recommended.

The committee shall act in all the above matters by a majority vote and shall appoint a chairman as may be convenient and in accordance with the principle of rotation; provided that if there is an equal division of vote concerning the designation of a defendant to be tried by the tribunal, or the crimes with which he shall be charged, that proposal will be adopted which was made by the party which proposed that the particular defendant be tried, or the particular charges be preferred against him.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN: The chief prosecutors shall individually, and acting in collaboration with one another, also undertake the following duties:

(A) Investigation, collection and production before or at the trial of all necessary evidence.

(B) The preparation of the indictment for approval by the committee in accordance with paragraph (C) of Article Fourteen hereof.

(C) The preliminary examination of all necessary witnesses and of the defendants.

(D) To act as prosecutor at the trial.

(E) To appoint representatives to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them.

(F) To undertake such other matters as may appear necessary to them for the purposes of the preparation for and conduct of the trial.

It is understood that no witness or defendant detained by any signatory shall be taken out of the possession of that signatory without its assent.

IV.

FAIR TRIAL FOR DEFENDANTS.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN: In order to ensure fair trial for the defendants, the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) The indictment shall include full particulars specifying in detail the charges against the defendants. A copy of the indictment and of all the documents lodged with the indictment, translated into a language which he understands, shall be furnished to the defendant at a reasonable time before the trial.

(B) During any preliminary examination or trial of a defendant he shall have the right to give any explanation relevant to the charges made against him.

(C) A preliminary examination of a defendant and his trial shall be conducted in, or translated into, a language which the defendant understands.

(D) A defendant shall have the right to conduct his own defense before the tribunal or to have the assistance of counsel.

(E) A defendant shall have the right through himself or through his counsel to present evidence at the trial in support of his defense, and to cross-examine any witness called by the prosecution.

V.

POWERS OF THE TRIBUNAL AND CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN: The tribunal shall have the power:

(A) To summon witnesses to the trial and to require their attendance and testimony and to put questions to them.

(B) To interrogate any defendant.

(C) To require the production of documents and other evidentiary material.

(D) To administer oaths to witnesses.

(E) To appoint officers for the carrying out of any task designated by the tribunal including the power to have evidence taken on commission.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN: The tribunal shall:

(A) Confine the trial strictly to an expeditious hearing of the issues raised by the charges.

(B) Take strict measures to prevent any action which will cause unreasonable delay, and rule out irrelevant issues and statements of any kind whatsoever.

(C) Deal summarily with any contumacy, imposing appropriate punishment, including exclusion of any defendant or his counsel from some or all further proceedings, but without prejudice to the determination of the charges.

ARTICLE NINETEEN: The tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. It shall adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and non-technical procedure and shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value.

ARTICLE TWENTY: The tribunal may require to be informed of the nature of any evidence before it is offered so that it may rule upon the relevance thereof.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE: The tribunal shall not require proof of facts of common knowledge, but shall take judicial notice thereof. It shall also take judicial notice of official governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various Allied countries for the investigation of war crimes, and the records and findings of military or other tribunals of any of the United Nations.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO: The permanent seat of the tribunal shall be in Berlin. The first meetings of the members of the tribunal and the chief prosecutors shall be held in Berlin in a place to be designated by the control council for Germany. The first trial shall be held at Nuernberg, and any subsequent trials shall be held at such places as the tribunal may decide.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE: One or more of the chief prosecutors may take part in the prosecution at each trial. The function of any chief prosecutor may be discharged by him personally, or by any person authorized by him.

The function of counsel for a defendant may be discharged at the defendant's request by any counsel professionally qualified to conduct cases before the courts of his own country, or by any other person who may be specially authorized thereto by the tribunal.

The proceedings at the trial shall take the following course:

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR: (A) The indictment shall be read in court.

(B) The tribunal shall ask each defendant whether he pleads "guilty" or "not guilty."

(C) The prosecution shall make an opening statement.

(D) The tribunal shall ask the prosecution and the defense what evidence (if any) they wish to submit to the tribunal, and the tribunal shall rule upon the admissibility of any such evidence.

(E) The witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined and after that the witnesses for the defense. Thereafter such rebutting evidence as may be held by the tribunal to be admissible shall be called by either the prosecution or the defense.

(F) The tribunal may put any question to any witness and to any defendant, at any time.

(G) The prosecution and the defense shall interrogate and may cross-examine any witnesses and any defendant who gives testimony.

(H) The defense shall address the court.

(I) The prosecution shall address the court.

(J) Each defendant may make a statement to the tribunal.

(K) The tribunal shall deliver judgment and pronounce sentence.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE: All official documents shall be produced and all court proceedings conducted in English, French and Russian and in the language of the defendant. So much of the record and of the proceedings may also be translated into the language of any country in which the tribunal is sitting, as the tribunal considers desirable in the interests of justice and public opinion.

VI.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCES.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX: The judgment of the tribunal as to the guilt or the innocence of any defendant shall give the reasons on which it is based, and shall be final and not subject to review.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SEVEN: The tribunal shall have the right to impose upon a defendant, on conviction, death or such other punishment as shall be determined by it to be just.

ARTICLE TWENTY-EIGHT: In addition to any punishment imposed by it, the tribunal shall have the right to deprive the convicted person of any stolen property and order its delivery to the control council for Germany.

ARTICLE TWENTY-NINE: In case of guilt, sentences shall be carried out in accordance with the orders of the control council for Germany, which may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentences, but may not increase the severity thereof. If the control council for Germany, after any defendant has been convicted and sentenced, discovers fresh evidence which, in its opinion, would found a fresh charge against him, the council shall report accordingly to the committee established under Article Fourteen hereof for such action as they may consider proper, having regard to the interest of justice.

VII.

EXPENSES.

ARTICLE THIRTY: The expenses of the tribunal and of the trials, shall be charged by the signatories against the funds allotted for maintenance of the control council for Germany.

Terms of General Agreement Setting Up Court

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)

FOLLOWING is the text of the announcement of the agreement by the United States, Britain, Russia and France on the plan for trial of major war criminals in Europe:

THE discussions which have been taking place in London between the representatives of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and the French Republic, concerning the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis, have now been completed, and entire agreement has been reached.

Those taking part in the discussions include: For the United Kingdom the Lord Chancellor Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, Sir Thomas Barnes, Mr. G. D. Roberts, K.C., and Mr. H. A. Clyde; for the U.S.A., Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson; for the U.S.S.R., I. T. Nikitchenko, vice president of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., and Prof. Trainin; for the French Republic, M. Robert Falco, Conseiller a la Cour de Cassation, and Prof. A. Gros.

On Wednesday, Aug. 8, as the result of these discussions, the representatives of the four powers signed an agreement establishing an international military tribunal before which the major war criminals of the European Axis will be tried. The agreement is supplemented by a charter, setting out the constitution of the tribunal and the principles governing its operations.

Agreement by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.

Whereas the United Nations have from time to time made declarations of their intention that war criminals shall be brought to justice;

And whereas the Moscow declaration of Oct. 30, 1943, on German atrocities in occupied Europe stated that those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in atrocities and crimes will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments that will be created therein;

And whereas this declaration was stated to be without prejudice to the case of major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical location and who will be punished by the joint decision of the governments of the Allies;

Now therefore the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter called "the signatories") acting in the interests of all the United Nations and by their representatives duly authorized thereto, have concluded this agreement.

Joint Military Court.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be established after consultation with the control council for Germany an international military tribunal for the trial of war criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical location whether they be accused individually or in their capacity as members of organizations or groups or in both capacities.

ARTICLE 2. The constitution, jurisdiction and functions of the international military tribunal shall be those set out in the charter annexed to this agreement, which charter shall form an integral part of this agreement.

ARTICLE 3. Each of the signatories shall take the necessary steps to make available for the investigation of the charges and trial the major war criminals detained by them who are to be tried by the international military tribunal. The signatories shall also use their best endeavors to make available for investigation of the charges against and the trial before the international military tribunal such of the major war criminals as are not in the territories of any of the signatories.

ARTICLE 4. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the provisions established by the Moscow Declaration concerning the return of war criminals to the countries where they committed their crimes.

ARTICLE 5. Any government of the United Nations may adhere to this agreement by notice given through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the United Kingdom, who shall inform the other signatory and adhering governments of each such adherence.

ARTICLE 6. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the jurisdiction or the powers of any national or occupation court established or to be established in any Allied territory or in Germany for the trial of war criminals.

ARTICLE 7. This agreement shall come into force on the day of signature and shall remain in force for the period of one year and shall continue thereafter, subject to the right of any signatory to give, through the diplomatic channel, one month's notice of intention to terminate it. Such termination shall not prejudice any proceedings already taken or any findings already made in pursuance of this agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present agreement.

Done in quadruplicate in London this 8th day of August, 1945, each in English, French and Russian, and each text to have equal authenticity.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jowitt . . .

For the Government of the United States of America, Robert H. Jackson. . . .

For the Provisional Government of the French Republic, Robert Falco. . . .

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I. T. Nikitchenko, A. N. Trainin. . . .

Here attached was the text of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which is in Column 1 on this page.

War Will End Quickly With Aid Of Reds, Reaction in Washington

Senator Connally Says Russia Will Help on Mainland—Lend Lease May Go Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Announcement of Russia's entry into the war against Japan brought predictions of a speedy end to the conflict from a few members of Congress remaining in the capital during the summer recess.

"The war against Japan should end speedily," Senator Connally (Dem.), Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Russia should be able to drive the Japanese out of the mainland of Asia. The atomic bomb and our Navy will conquer the Japanese homeland.

"The clouds are breaking. The sun is shining. Japan began the war by treacherously bombing Pearl Harbor. We shall end the war by bombing Japan into subjection."

Senator Ball (Rep.), Minnesota, said practically everyone had expected Russia to declare war sooner or later.

"Coming at this time," he said, "I think Russia at least believes the end of the war is not far away."

Representative Sabath (Dem.), Illinois, said it "means the early and complete liquidation of Japan and bears out what I have always said, that at the proper time Russia would join the Allies to help bring about the defeat of Japan."

Russia's entry into the war may cause a sharp upward revision almost immediately in lend-lease estimates.

Although the Russians have not been active as combatants since the German war ended, they have continued to receive lend-lease shipments. Most of these were food and clothing which moved in lend-lease ships past the Japanese islands to Siberia. This route now will be closed.

HIGH CHINESE GENERAL GOES TO MOSCOW TO ENTER TALKS

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—A high ranking Chinese military man, Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, today entered into discussions at the Chinese embassy with the delegation of Premier T. V. Soong, who is here for talks with Generalissimo Stalin and other Soviet officials.

Chinese diplomatic circles were much interested in the development. However, Gen. Hsiung, who is former chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government, was not present at the talks between the Chinese and Russians.

Soong conferred with Stalin last night and Chinese sources said the results were "highly satisfactory." He also saw W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR, REJECTS JAP MEDIATION PLEA

Continued From Page One.

13, 1945, to run. There had been widespread speculation, however, that Russia would enter the Pacific war before that time had elapsed.

Earlier Russian Actions.

There had been many hints that the Russians would align themselves with the western Allies in crushing the Nipponese. Perhaps the most pointed was Russia's denunciation months ago of its non-aggression pact with Japan.

Even while Russia and 49 other nations were striving to perfect a plan for ultimate, lasting peace at San Francisco, there were signs that Russia might strike in the Pacific.

Guarded indications pointed to the fact that the Soviet delegation would not return to Moscow by way of Siberia, as they came. Members of the Russian party with families within bombing range of Japan showed evidence of worry.

A government official in a position to know told reporters here that agreement for Russia's entry into the Japanese war was concluded at the Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

This official, who declined use of his name, recalled that the Russians were said authoritatively to have agreed at the Yalta conference that they would enter the Pacific war in due course.

There was no decision at Yalta, however, it was said, on the timing.

Some surprise was expressed that the Russians had decided to fight the Japanese at such an early date. But there had been persistent reports, lacking official confirmation, that Russia would enter the Japanese war 90 days after the collapse of Germany. The Germans surrendered May 8 at Reims and May 9 at Berlin.

Belief that Russia's war declaration could force an unconditional Japanese surrender in a few days, was expressed by some ranking military and naval authorities.

Piling one sensational development on another, these officials consider the Soviet action coming after the atomic bomb attack has supplied the enemy warlords with every excuse they need to quit and save face with the explanation that further fighting is useless because the entire world is against them.

Already the Allies have been capitalizing to the fullest on the threat of the new atomic bomb.

In Washington and London within the last few hours there have been expectations of a new ultimatum to the enemy to quit now or face national annihilation.

What factors finally tipped the balance and persuaded the Soviets to go to war again so soon after helping to crush Germany were not entirely clear here.

When President Truman made his announcement to reporters he was flanked on the left by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and on the right by Adm. William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff.

A number of naval aides and State Department attaches were present.

The short announcement brought gasps from reporters who had rushed to the White House in twosomes and an exclamation of "my God" from some.

Strategically, Russia's declaration slams the last open door between Japan and the outer world. It puts under threat of attack all those vast areas of Manchuria in which Japan might have hoped to continue the war against the Allies provided the Soviet Union remained neutral.

There is no evidence that Russia will contribute materially to the invasion of Japan. If that has to be carried out, it may be expected to go off on schedule, months in future, pretty much regardless of Russia's move. The two big military results are these:

1. Siberian air bases in the vicinity of Vladivostok presumably are being made promptly available to the United States Army Air Forces to complete the blockade of Japan, to intensify the bombardment of the home islands and to seal off the Japanese armies at home from those in Manchuria.

2. During the early years of the Pacific war, Russia and Japan maintained approximately equal forces in Siberia and Manchuria. Recently, however, the Soviet strength probably has become greater than the Japanese could muster there because of Soviet reinforcements from the European armies. Whatever fighting is necessary in Manchuria, therefore, may be done by Russia.

Should the warlords determine to hold out, then the combination of pressures may be enough to break the will of the Japanese people and throw the country into panic and revolution which would end the present militarist leadership and produce capitulation.

Beyond these two possibilities, persons familiar with Japan say that if the Japanese do not give up now, they must be expected to continue until their country is destroyed by atomic bombs and their islands are invaded and conquered.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced tonight that Russia was at war with Japan effective Aug. 9.

The announcement was broadcast two hours before midnight Moscow time (2 p.m. St. Louis war time). It quoted a statement from Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

(The midnight deadline is 4 p.m. St. Louis war time.)

Molotov's statement, as broadcast by Moscow, said:

"On Aug. 8 the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. Molotov received the Japanese ambassador, Mr. Sato, and gave him, on behalf of the Soviet government, the following for transmission to the Japanese government:

" 'After the defeat and capitulation of Hitlerite Germany, Japan became the only great power that still stood for the continuation of the war.

Mediation Rejected.

" 'The demand of the three powers, the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26 on the unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces was rejected by Japan, and thus the proposal of the Japanese government to the Soviet Union on mediation in the war in the Far East loses all basis.

" 'Taking into consideration the refusal of Japan to capitulate, the Allies submitted the proposal to the Soviet government to join the war against Japanese aggression, and thus shorten the duration of the war, reduce the number of victims and facilitate the speedy restoration of universal peace.

" 'Loyal to its allied duty, the Soviet government has accepted the proposal of the Allies and has joined in the declaration of the allied powers of July 26.

" 'The Soviet government considers that this policy is the only means able to bring peace nearer, free the people from further sacrifice and suffering and give the Japanese people the possibility of avoiding the dangers and destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to capitulate unconditionally.

" 'In view of the above, the Soviet government declares that from tomorrow, that is from Aug. 9, the Soviet government will consider itself to be at war with Japan.' "

Copy to Tokyo.

The Moscow broadcast said Molotov informed Sato that the Soviet ambassador in Tokyo would hand the Japanese government a copy of the statement by the Soviet government.

A spokesman on foreign affairs at the British Ministry of Information said Russia's declaration of war on Japan was a surprise. "I did not know it was coming," he said.

The Moscow radio said Molotov delivered the following statement to the Ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain and China:

"On Aug. 8 Molotov received the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States and China and informed them of the decisions reached by the Soviet government to declare on Aug. 8 a state of war between the Soviet Union and Japan.

"The Ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the declaration of the Soviet Union."

JUSTICE JACKSON'S STAND: AGGRESSIVE WAR IS CRIME

U. S. Prosecutor, in Report to Truman, Based Theory of Procedure on Grotius and Briand-Kellogg Pacts.

The position of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor for war crimes, on aggressive war as a crime was outlined in his report to President Truman June 7.

Jackson said: "We must not permit (the legal position which the United States will maintain) to be complicated or obscured by sterile legalisms developed in the age of imperialism to make war respectable.

"Doubtless what appeals to men of good will and common sense as the crime which comprehends all lesser crimes, is the crime of making unjustifiable war. . . . But international law as taught in the Nineteenth and the early part of the Twentieth century generally declared that war-making was not illegal and is no crime at law. . . . This, however, was a departure from the doctrine taught by Grotius, the father of international law, that there is a distinction between the just and the unjust war—the war of defense and the war of aggression. . . .

"International law is more than a scholarly collection of abstract and immutable principles. It is an outgrowth of treaties or agreements between nations and of accepted customs. . . . Unless we are prepared to abandon every principle of growth for international law, we cannot deny that our own day has its right to institute customs and conclude agreements that will themselves become sources of a newer and strengthened international law. . . .

"After the shock to civilization of the last World War . . . a marked reversion to the earlier and sounder doctrines of international law took place. By the time the Nazis came to power it was thoroughly established that launching an aggressive war or the institution of war by treachery was illegal and that the defense of legitimate warfare was no longer available to those who engaged in such an enterprise. . . .

"The re-establishment of the principle of justifiable war is traceable in many steps. One of the most significant is the Briand-Kellogg pact of 1928, by which Germany, Italy and Japan, in common with ourselves and practically all the nations of the world, renounced war as an instrument of national policy, bound themselves to seek the settlement of disputes only by pacific means, and condemned recourse to war for the solution of international controversies. Unless this pact altered the legal status of wars of aggression, it has no meaning at all and comes close to being an act of deception. . . .

"This pact constitutes only one in a series of acts which have reversed the viewpoint that all war is legal and have brought international law into harmony with the common sense of mankind, that unjustifiable war is a crime. . . .

"An attack on the foundations of international relations cannot be regarded as anything less than a crime against the international community, which may properly vindicate the integrity of its fundamental compacts by punishing aggressors. We therefore propose to charge that a war of aggression is a crime, and that modern international law has abolished the defense that those who incite or wage it are engaged in legitimate business."

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STIMSON REPORTS TO TRUMAN ON ATOMIC BOMBING

President Taking Personal Direction of Campaign to Knock Japan Out of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—President Truman, taking personal direction of the drive he believes will knock Japan out of the war, summoned Secretary of War Stimson today for a first-hand report on the atomic bombing of the enemy homeland.

On leaving Stimson told reporters he had given the President additional reports on the effect of the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

When the next bomb will be released was a military secret known only to the White House and high command. At the White House, it was stated that Truman would have "something" to say about the atomic bomb and its use against the Japanese in his radio address to the nation tomorrow night.

Attention on Japan's Reaction.

Japan's reaction to atomic blasting of Hiroshima four days ago shared attention here with the Army's announcement that 60 per cent of the once populous city had been wiped out. Japanese broadcasts have spared none of the details of horror which they found in the city, but authorities were uncertain whether this might be a propaganda line to stiffen resistance or a means of preparing for surrender on the ground that Japan no longer can resist.

[illegible]

Allied Supervision Expected.

[illegible]

'TREMENDOUS AND AWE INSPIRING,' WITNESSES SAY

Continued From Page One.

[illegible]

Special Training.

[illegible]

Washington U. Physics Professor Explains Explosive Force in Atoms

Dr. G. E. M. Jauncey Tells of Fundamentals in Bomb Creation — Answers Given to Puzzling Questions.

By ROBERT E. HANNON
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

The atomic bomb that was dropped on Japan last Sunday resulted not only in a terrific explosion but also in a number of questions which are puzzling to the average person.

A few of these may be as elemental as "What is an atom?" "What is uranium?" and "What causes the explosion?"

To obtain answers to such questions, a Post-Dispatch reporter interviewed Dr. G. E. M. Jauncey, professor of physics at Washington University, and for the sake of simplicity, the explanation was given in classical terms and was not made to conform to the latest relativistic theories of physical chemistry.

The fundamental thing about matter is that it is made up of tiny separate particles called atoms, and the simplest sort of matter is an element, which contains only one kind of atom. Uranium is an element. In its pure form it is a lustrous white metal, although it may be obtained as a brown or black powder, and is softer than steel.

Uranium Mined From Ground.

Uranium is mined from the ground. It is the heaviest known element, a two-foot cube of it weighing more than a ton. An atom of uranium is the smallest portion of uranium that can be obtained.

[illegible]

"Heavy" Hydrogen Discussed.

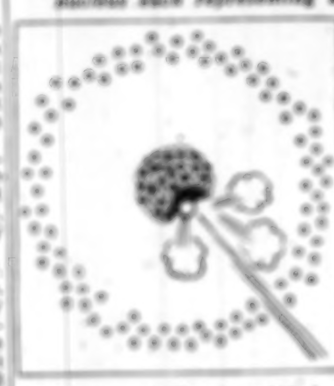
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Explainable by Einstein's Theory.

[illegible]



DR. G. E. M. JAUNCEY, Washington University physics professor, holds a classical model of a helium atom, the ball in his fingers representing the nucleus composed of two positively charged protons and the two balls suspended near the nucleus each representing a negatively charged electron.



An atom of Uranium 235 is composed of 92 electrons whirling about a tiny but extremely heavy nucleus consisting of a cluster of 92 protons, denoted by black dots, and 143 neutrons. The nucleus is split by a neutron from an external source, and part of the nucleus disintegrates. The mass that disappears becomes energy. Each atom is so infinitesimal that billions could be placed on a pin point.

[illegible]

DR. F. W. BUBB HEADED BOMB RESEARCH HERE

Washington U. Department Head in Charge of Study Through Use of Cyclotron.

Dr. Frank W. Bubb, head of the department of applied mathematics at Washington University, was in charge of research at the university in connection with the development of the atomic bomb, it was disclosed today.

Dr. Bubb said the research was carried on through use of the university's $60,000 cyclotron, but he said he was not at liberty to discuss the nature of the work.

[illegible]

BARRETT DRAFTS MEASURE ON VOTING RESIDENCE

Urges Board to Back Bill to Require Voter to Cast Ballot in Actual Home District.

Legislation to require that voting residence be the same as actual residence is necessary to prevent abuses of present registration laws, Jesse W. Barrett, former chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, said today.

Pledging his personal assistance in an effort to get such legislation, Barrett urged the Board of Election Commissioners to support such a bill. He submitted a draft of a proposed measure which he said he had prepared with the assistance of City Counselor George L. Stemmler.

The proposal provides that "no person shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter except from the place of residence where such person actually resides."

Barrett, who was recently appointed as a member of the Legislative Revision Committee on Suffrage and Elections, suggested that several other important changes in the election law should be made. "I think the present provisions for illiterate voters permit much abuse," he said. "The use of voting machines would mean a considerable improvement over the present system."

Barrett's suggestions were contained in a letter to Frank L. Ramacciotti, chairman of the Board, and followed a recent request by the Board for suggestions on election problems.

TRUMAN'S RADIO TALK ON POTSDAM TOMORROW NIGHT

Continued From Page One.

said that his report on the Potsdam conference would mention the atomic bomb.

[illegible]

FIRST B-29S REACH OKINAWA TO JOIN IN RAIDS ON JAPAN

OKINAWA, Aug. 8 (AP)—[illegible]

PRINTER'S COUNCIL REQUESTS DISMISSAL OF WLB CHAIRMAN

Dismissal of George W. Taylor as chairman of the National War Labor Board has been requested by the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis. In a letter to President Truman, approved last night by the AFL Central Trades and Labor Union, the council said Taylor had interfered with the typographical union's 80-year-old practice of working out its own trade rules and working conditions with printing firms and publishers.

The letter warned that unless the interference is stopped, "it will make tough sledding for Democrats in Missouri and other states." A copy of the letter was sent to Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The letter was signed by William J. Gibbons, president, and Otis George, secretary, of the Printing Trades Council.

WPB Approves Civilian Plants Costing $2,824,000 in St. Louis

Companies Receiving Permits Are Emerson Electric, Mesker Bros. Iron, Majestic Manufacturing, United States Steel Supply.

The War Production Board has approved construction of new buildings and installation of new equipment for manufacture of civilian goods by four St. Louis companies at a total cost of $2,824,000, it was learned today.

The firms are Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., Mesker Bros. Iron Co., Majestic Manufacturing Co. and United States Steel Supply Co.

Emerson has received approval to build a new plant and install equipment valuing $1,042,000. Oscar Schmitt, company president, said the new plant will be built only if the firm cannot negotiate a satisfactory lease with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for its present turret plant in St. Louis County.

Schmitt said, however, the $600,000 included for machinery installation in the approved amount will be spent to obtain additional equipment for the manufacture of hermetic motors. He said he expected to increase the company's employment in the motor manufacturing department by 300 in about six months as a result of the approval.

The United States Steel Supply Co. will build a new warehouse and its request to spend $1,047,000 on the project has been approved. Mesker Bros. have applied for a $180,000 approval to build a new factory and two-story office building. The company will make steel window casings.

Majestic Manufacturing Co. will build and equip a new factory for the manufacture of stove ranges at a cost of $375,000. It was reported that the new Majestic factory will be located at Union City, Tenn.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED BY FOUR POWERS

Continued From Page One.

any persons in the execution of such plan."

[illegible]

Status of Civil Criminals.

[illegible]

General Definitions.

[illegible]

Any United Nation May Sign.

[illegible]

Provisions for Fair Trial.

"To insure a fair trial," the agreement said, each defendant will be furnished a copy of the indictment specifying the charges at a reasonable time before trial and in a language he understands.

The defendant will have the right to conduct his own defense or to do so through counsel and to cross-examine prosecution witnesses. There appeared no provision for the defendant to call his own witnesses.

[illegible]

Comment by Jackson.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL ACTION SUITS FILED AGAINST 3 ST. LOUIS FIRMS

Three St. Louis firms were named in criminal actions filed in United States District Court yesterday by United States Attorney Harry C. Blanton. One of the actions involved an alleged violation of the pure food laws, one the child labor laws and the third concerned alleged black market operations in butter.

[illegible]

SANTA FE ENTRY INTO CITY GIVEN C. OF C. BACKING

Only 38 of 62 on Board of Directors Present, 'But Ayes Prevailed,' President Says.

Indorsement of the proposed entrance of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to St. Louis was voted by the Chamber of Commerce board of directors at a closed meeting this afternoon at Hotel Statler. With 38 of the 62 directors present, the voice vote was not unanimous, but the ayes prevailed, President George C. Smith announced.

Smith presented the case for the entrance of the Santa Fe, on behalf of the Chamber's executive committee, which had approved the proposal. J. Russel Coulter, chief traffic officer of the Frisco lines, made an argument in opposition. Coulter said after the meeting that 19 votes in the affirmative, 11 in the negative, and 8 present did not vote.

Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann, a member of the board of directors, who was present, set forth the position of the city administration in favor of the Santa Fe plan, as previously voted by the Mayor's Labor-Management Committee.

Indorsement of the Santa Fe plan was voted last night by Central Trades and Labor Union, representing 200 AFL unions with 120,000 members. The union group stated that providing of "a single direct railroad line to the West, as proposed by the Santa Fe, is of vital necessity to the economic growth of St. Louis."

[illegible]

FANCHON & MARCO'S $285,000 FILM DISPUTE SUIT DISMISSED

[illegible]

VALLEY FARM DAIRY FINED

[illegible]

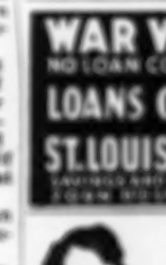
Mrs. Truman on Way East.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman left here by train at 7:30 a.m. for Washington where she will join her husband at the White House. Her daughter, Miss Margaret Truman, remained here with her grandmother, Mrs. G. W. Wallace.

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60 Per Cent of Hiroshima Wiped Out by Atomic Bomb

Continued From Page One.

when the photographs were taken Monday afternoon. The bomb was dropped at 9:20 a.m. Monday, Japanese time.

The camera planes caught photographic proof that one bomb, small enough to be carried by any American bomber or fighter plane, packs more death and destruction than thousands of tons of ordinary fire and demolition bombs.

American officers who studied the pictures said the destruction was about the same as they would expect from a force of about 100 Superfortresses, each carrying seven tons of incendiary and demolition bombs.

An expert at United States Army Strategic Air Forces headquarters said there was no comparison between the fire caused by the atomic bomb and normal conflagrations. When Yokohama was burned by incendiaries, he said, it looked as if smoke pots were burning throughout the city. At Hiroshima, a white plume of smoke rose thousands of feet into the air. Crewmen of the B-29 which dropped the bomb said it rose 40,000 feet.

At the base of this high-necked mushroom was a cloud-like accumulation which was believed to be dust blown into the air by the tremendous concussion. Similar dust clouds were created in Europe by British four-ton bombs.

The high plume of smoke which rose immediately after the bombing was likened to the smoke effect from explosion of an ammunition ship.

Spaatz's Communique.

Spaatz made his announcement simply in these words:

"Reconnaissance photographs made over Hiroshima on the morning of Aug. 8 show that 4.1 square miles, or 60 percent, of the city's built-up area of 6.9 miles were completely destroyed by the atomic bombing mission. Five major industrial targets within this area were destroyed. Additional damage was shown outside the completely destroyed area."

There was no hint from Spaatz when the next atomic bomb would be dropped, but Washington and London toyed with the theory that Japan soon would be given a final unconditional surrender ultimatum before the next bomb is dropped. Spaatz did say that the Japanese would be warned by leaflet that they could expect more such raids.

Spaatz, obviously highly elated, termed the new weapon "the most revolutionary development in the history of the world" and said "it would have shortened the war (in Europe) six to eight months."

Le May's Comment.

There would have been "no need to have had D-day in Europe" if the bomb had been developed earlier, asserted Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, chief of staff to Spaatz.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, world war ace, quickly predicted that aerial attacks alone would knock Japan out of the war.

But here on Guam, where the war is very close and the amazing atom weapon is in the "I still can't believe it" realm, some military personnel adamantly maintained it would be the infantry which would win eventual victory.

There were no indications that the ground forces had wavered in the slightest from their program of ultimate invasion of Japan.

The Navy Department, in an official statement in Washington, said "it is too early yet to tell what effect the atomic bomb will have on Japanese morale. We may have to destroy four or five cities before they actually believe we have such a bomb."

Dr. George Willard Wolf, University of Texas chemist who helped develop the bomb, asserted it could destroy "all life on Japan in a few days . . . It may mean . . . that the atomic bomb will be a threat compelling world peace." He expressed doubt that the Japanese could develop such a weapon to attack the United States and pointed out that Germany had failed to do so, although the Nazis had made a start.

He further said that the date for the first atomic bombing was set more than a year ago in order to lay out a schedule for completing the project, which cost two billion dollars.

Fell in Center of City.

The bomb fell somewhere in the center of the city. The entire surrounding area was burned to the ground with amazing completeness, reconnaissance photographs showed.

Extent of the loss of life in Hiroshima was open to conjecture, but it undoubtedly was high. If Japanese remained in their homes and buildings, they were killed by flames that leaped all around. If they ran to concrete shelters, it is likely that they failed to escape the fire even there, photos indicate.

To all questions as to how the bomb is carried, how large it is or from what altitude it was dropped, Gen. Spaatz said "no" or waved the query aside altogether.

He told a news conference that the force behind the single atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima was the equivalent of the bombing power of 2000 Superfortresses.

Spaatz refused to conjecture specifically on how it would affect the end of the war with Japan. But the General declared:

"It won't be pleasant for the Japanese to absorb."

Past Experimental Stage.

Asked whether the atomic bomb is still in the experimental stage, Spaatz said "the experiment was over July 17," the date when the first such explosive was set off in a remote area of New Mexico.

R. Adm. William R. Purnell, Bowling Green, Mo., a member of the military policy committee headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, attended the conference.

HIGH LOW RAIN

(Observations at 7:30 a. m. for previous 24 hours.)

	High	Low	Rain
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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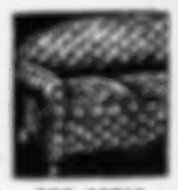
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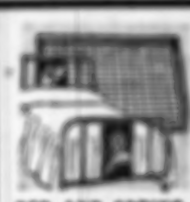
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GENERAL SAYS PETAIN AIDED R. A. F. AGAINST LUFTWAFFE

Bergeret Testifies Marshal Provided Secret Funds for French Agents to Gather Information for British.

By LOUIS SEIZE

PARIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—Gen. Jean Bergeret, former Vichy air minister, testified today that French secret agents furnished the Royal Air Force with details of German Air Force activities and were paid from a budget set up by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, now on trial for his life.

"Petain gave me the necessary funds in secret," said the defense witness on the fifteenth day of the 85-year-old Petain's trial on charges of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

Bergeret related that the Germans in 1940 demanded air bases in Syria in the Middle East and asked French fighters to defend Syria, but "Petain refused both demands and, I mean of him, they never were pressed on."

Tells of Synagoguing French.

He said French forces were organized in secret after the armistice to resume the fight against Germany, adding: "Marshal Petain knew and approved all of this."

"When I left the Air Ministry in April, 1941, we had 56 secret groups complete and ready for action," Bergeret said. "The air force was composed of 500 pilots all together. But we never had any member of the air force on active service with the Germans."

He testified that Petain personally retired two French air generals who clamored for collaboration.

The witness said that because of his work, financed and maintained by Petain, 27 French air groups (about 15,000 men) returned to the war against Germany in its final stages.

Cross-Examination.

On cross examination, Bergeret said he had demanded French flyers who fought against the British in Syria when he went to Beirouth June 27, 1941.

Bergeret said the Allies originally intended to land in North Africa on Nov. 17, 1941, but the date was advanced. He said he kept Petain informed of the Allied operations.

"I had just enough time to get to Algiers," Bergeret said. "There was complete confusion. I did everything I could to halt the fighting between the French and the Allies."

He corroborated previous testimony that Petain sent a secret telegram to Algiers ordering French commanders to cease fire. He said the message had a "decisive effect" in bringing some French commanders to the Allied side.

Gen. Cauget Testifies.

Gen. Jacques Cauget, chief of Petain's military cabinet from 1941 to 1943, testified that Petain always believed in ultimate Allied victory.

"If Petain had believed in Germany victory, he would never have agreed to secret cooperation of the French Army," Cauget said.

Cauget started a long complimentary statement, but Petain looked up brightly and said: "That's enough."

Gen. Maurice Martin, another defense witness, testified that the United States and Great Britain informed France they would be unable to send U. S. aid to the Orient and suggested that the Vichy government accept Japanese demands on French Indochina. He asserted the French command in Indochina had been determined to fight on in 1940, when the Japanese demanded closing of the supply route to China.

Jurors in the trial said they had received threatening letters. The streets were littered with leaflets attacking witnesses who have testified against Petain.

The leaflets entitled "This Strange Trial" gave an indication of their source but referred sarcastically to former Premiers Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier and former President Albert Lebrun. The high court of justice trying Petain was termed "The Court of High Comedy."

CIO LEADER FRANKENSTEEN NOMINATED TO RUN FOR MAYOR

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—Richard T. Frankensteen, union executive who received strong support from the CIO's Political Action Committee, was nominated yesterday to oppose Mayor Edward J. Jeffries in the Nov. 4 mayoralty election.

Frankensteen polled 62,836 votes, leading Jeffries by 16,162 and had wide margins over the other five candidates in the primary. He is vice-president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO).







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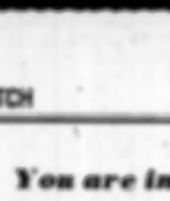
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Alligator grain leather handbag with zip closing. Has an extra pocket inside. Black, tan or brown **$2***

White, 100% wool socks with high ribbed tops to wear straight up or turned down. Sizes 9 to 10½. **79c**

Nailhead studded narrow suede belts and dog collars in Kelly, turf, red, black or brown, each **$1**

Jewel-neck blouse of crisp, fresh white pique with lattice work panel front. A darling for your new suits. Sizes 12 to 18, **$6.50**. *(shown left above).*

Pigskin slipon gloves in cork, natural, black or brown shades. They're washable. Sizes 6 to 7½, **$1.50**

Beautiful single strand necklace of simulated pearls in dainty graduations. Wonderful with sweaters, **$5***

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AFL Seeks Change in Wagner Act Designed to Protect Craft System

Moves to Defend Union Against Inroads by CIO, Especially in Automotive Industry —No-Strike Pledge to Remain.

By SPENCER R. McCULLOCH
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Anticipating postwar conflict in the ranks of labor, the American Federation of Labor will renew its endeavor to obtain an amendment to the Wagner Act designed to protect its traditional craft union system against the inroads of the CIO, especially in the automotive industry, whose workers are organized on a plant-wide industrial basis.

Probability of strikes after the war also was discussed by its executive council, which resumed its sessions today. The AFL no-strike pledge will remain in effect until the war with Japan is over, William Green, president of the federation, emphasized, but he saw difficulties between employers and employes in the offing.

"There will be disturbances following the close of the war," Green said, "for it is not easy for people in a democracy to adjust themselves from a wartime to a peacetime economy. It is far easier to make an adjustment from peace to war than to adjust back."

Regardless of increased production of civilian goods, Green continued, there will be no abrogation of the no-strike pledge until the war is over. He pointed out that practically all industries were connected in some way, however remotely, with the war effort.

Amendment Is Sought.

The protective legislation sought by the AFL would amend the Wagner Act to remove from the National Labor Relations Board the arbitrary power to decide the composition of the collective bargaining unit for an entire plant.

The workers themselves would determine by ballot the unit by which they desired to be represented. Under this system, some plants might have several bargaining units. The AFL has repeatedly urged that Congress amend the act by providing that no craft or class be denied the right to vote as a craft or class in selection of a bargaining representative, which will guarantee "freedom of choice and the maintenance of craft union integrity contemplated by the act."

The matter came to a head again after John P. Frey, head of the AFL metal trades department, had urged the council to increase its efforts to put over the amendment. Frey and other AFL heads repeatedly have charged the NLRB with favoritism toward the CIO. Such a protective stipulation as sought by the federation nationally is embodied in New York and Pennsylvania labor laws.

Green said that in some instances, as in the case of the pattern makers, the principle of craft bargaining had been maintained. He asserted that the AFL desired "self-determination in a purely democratic fashion," rather than representation established in the discretion of a board.

"Suppose the mechanics in the Ford plant wanted to be the collective bargaining unit for mechanics," Green said, in discussing effects of the proposed amendment, "then they would vote for it and the board would be compelled to grant them their status as a bargaining unit. On the other hand, they might vote to be included in a plant-wide unit. That would be up to them."

Green did not discuss what might happen in Detroit's acutely competitive labor situation if both the United Automobile Workers and the AFL had bargaining representation in the same plant. Word also has reached the council unofficially to the effect that John L. Lewis and his District 50 catch-all division of the United Mine Workers, are seeking members from the ranks of the CIO Auto Workers there.

Labor's Role Atomic Bomb Output.

Green in commenting on the statement in Washington issued by Assistant Secretary of War Patterson commending the vital role played by labor in producing the atomic bomb, disclosed that he and other AFL leaders were called into conference with Patterson before production began and asked to enlist highly skilled workers. They sent the workers to the various secret factory sites, with the union usually abating transportation costs with the Government.

"But we didn't know what it was all about," Green said. "All we knew was that it was a secret production vital to the war."

Green and George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, conferred yesterday with Woodruff Randolph, president of the International Typographical Union, which has conducted strikes against newspapers in Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Jersey City, N. J. A principal issue is the union's insistence that certain of its bylaws be embodied in the contract with the employer.

Randolph complained about the general attitude of the War Labor Board and what he termed the refusal of employers to work out a settlement through collective bargaining, Green said. Green indicated that he was not in sympathy with some of the points advanced by Randolph, but was sympathetic to a complaint that the War Labor Board refused to process agreements between local unions and employers while the International was conducting strikes at other points.

"That is an unwarranted assumption of power," Green said, "for there's no justification for penalizing a local that has nothing to do with the strikes."

The AFL council adopted a statement yesterday in which it accused Congress of being "remiss in its duty to the American people" by failing to act on vital legislation before taking a summer recess.

It called on President Truman to send a special message to the returning Congress urging immediate action on a program of postwar and social justice legislation. Such a legislative program, it was stated, should include four bills indorsed by the council. They comprise the Kilgore bill, which would broaden unemployment compensation coverage; a bill which would lift minimum wage standards to 65 cents an hour and provide a 75-cent floor at the end of three years; the Wagner postwar housing bill; and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which would institute a national program of health insurance.

ALUMINUM, COPPER SHORTAGES EASE; TIN OUTLOOK STILL DARK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—There will be more than enough aluminum, magnesium and copper to meet all civilian demands in the fourth quarter of 1945, but not enough steel and tin. This forecast came today from the War Production Board.

The tin outlook is the darkest of all. WPB said the supply will continue extremely tight all year, "even for the most essential needs."

HEAD OF U.N.R.R.A. URGES NEW LEVY OF $1,516,906,150

Continued From Page One.

the total approved by Lehman as necessary for 1946 to close to $1,500,000,000. The Russian application probably will be acted upon before the conference closes.

"The plain fact is," Lehman said, "that resources provided for U.N.R.R.A. at the Atlantic City (N. J.) meeting are far from enough to bring about even a minimum of relief and rehabilitation for countries requiring U.N.R.R.A. assistance."

U.N.R.R.A. agreed at Atlantic City upon a financial system whereby so-called contributing countries would be assessed upon a basis of one per cent of their national income for a 12-month period ending June 30, 1943.

Countries Must Co-operate.

A number of countries, then under German or Japanese occupation, were virtually bankrupt, without ascertainable national income.

Lehman said U.N.R.R.A. "has neither authority nor inclination to infringe in the slightest degree upon the sovereignty of any country." He cautioned governments receiving U.N.R.R.A. aid that it is "they who must collect and distribute their own resources, stamp out black markets and hold prices to a reasonable level."

Lehman told the conference that the chances of any meat shipments from the United States to liberated Europe before Oct. 1 were remote.

He said that "against U.N.R.R.A.'s request of 167,000 long tons of food for shipment in August from the United States, the administration had received by June 30 commitments by the United States War Food Administration amounting to only 42,000 long tons."

Special Word for China.

He had a special word for China, "behind the blockade." Saying "China is enduring inflation and disease," Lehman declared relief so far provided in that country "could hardly be called a beginning."

Lehman listed as some of U.N.R.R.A.'s accomplishments:

Delivery of 1,280,000 tons of supplies worth $280,000,000, landed cost, to June 30.

Shipment of "large quantities" of supplies for agriculture rehabilitation, including tractors, farm machinery, farm animals, fertilizer and seeds.

Shipment of a limited amount of supplies for industrial rehabilitation, including machinery, repair parts, trucks and railroad cars.

Medical supplies to combat malaria and typhus.

He said one of the biggest problems was securing inland transportation.

Lehman said that U.N.R.R.A. now had approximately 4000 persons on its rolls working with the military in repatriation of Europe's millions of displaced persons, with another 1000 waiting assignment.

HURT IN WAR PLANT EXPLOSION

Marvin L. Fields, a research physicist at the Western Cartridge Co. plant at East Alton, suffered severe burns and lacerations of the head and chest today when a bowl of primer mixture he was testing exploded.

He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital at Alton. A former employe of the United States Cartridge Co. in St. Louis, Fields, 30 years old, lives in Cottage Hills, north of Alton. A company spokesman said the explosion caused little damage to the laboratory.

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Sizes 32 to 40. $5.98

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In fuchsia, lime, natural.
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Scotch Crown 100% wool in lime, creme, blue, green, aqua.
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Trust Union-May-Stern to bring you values and variety in Living-Room Suites. Here's a lovely modern spring-filled suite with attractive carved wood arm fronts and neat tapestry covering that's something to get excited about at this low price . . . the two pieces for only $79.
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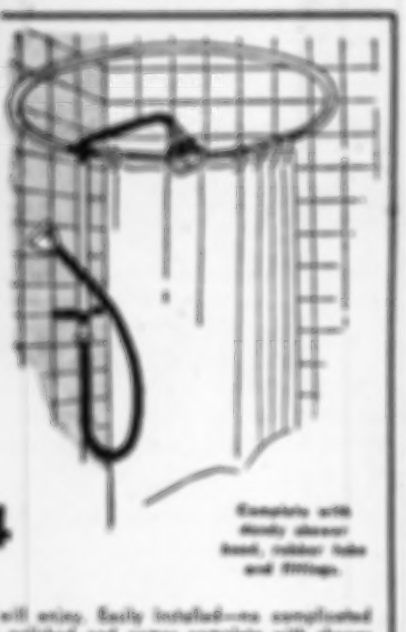
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Now is the time to paint that house—or garage—BEFORE cold weather sets in! Only $2.98 gallon.

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Japs Tell of Bomb's Effects

Continued From Page One.

limited choice in the means by which to destroy their opponents."

"The destructive power of this new bomb spreads over a large area," said one broadcast. "People who were outdoors . . . were burned alive by high temperature while those who were indoors were crushed by falling buildings."

The terrible effect of the bomb was revealed in the statement that relief workers were unable to even distinguish the dead from the injured much less identify either.

The city was left in "disastrous ruin" with houses and buildings crushed, Tokyo reported. It added that authorities could not establish the extent of civilian casualties and had "their hands full giving every available relief possible under the circumstances."

Even emergency medical facilities were burned ... and relief squads were rushed from surrounding districts, the broadcast disclosed.

Text of the Tokyo English-language broadcast, beamed to American listeners:

"With the general restoration of order following the disastrous ruin that struck the city of Hiroshima in the wake of the enemy's new-type bomb on Monday morning, the authorities are still unable to obtain a definite checkup on the extent of the casualties sustained by the civilian population.

"Medical relief agencies that were rushed from the neighboring districts were unable to distinguish, much less identify, the dead from the injured.

"The impact of the bomb was so terrific that practically all living things, human and animals, were literally seared to death by the tremendous heat and pressure engendered by the blast. All of the dead and injured were burned beyond recognition.

"With houses and buildings crushed, including the emergency medical facilities, the authorities are having their hands full in giving every available relief possible under the circumstances.

"The effect of the bomb was widespread. Those outdoors burned to death while those indoors were killed by the indescribable pressure and heat."

Premier Kantaro Suzuki called an emergency meeting of the cabinet in his home to study a report of the damage. Vice ministers and councillors also were called in to the meeting, at which Japan's Domei agency said Hisatsune Sakomizu, chief cabinet secretary, "made a report on last Monday's enemy air raid on Hiroshima."

Sakomizu also reported on "progress being made in organization" by the people's volunteer corps, which is scheduled for defense in case of invasion.

All Tokyo morning newspapers admitted grave concern over the Hiroshima bombing. The London daily mail said its listening post heard a broadcast order for Japanese to evacuate big cities.

The Tokyo radio finally referred to the bomb as "atomic" but that phrase was not used in domestic broadcasts.

The Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese commentator as saying the methods employed by the United States in the war against Japan have exceeded in "horrible cruelty" the atrocities perpetrated by Genghis Khan in India and Afghanistan.

"The present form of indiscriminate bombing by the American air force upon Japanese cities are unlike Japan's careful and thoughtful methods of air raids on Shanghai and Nanking," said the commentator, identified by the broadcast as Toyohiko Kagawa, "a noted religious leader."

The fact that America has adopted such methods shows that she "already is morally defeated," added the broadcast.

Kagawa repeated the old Japanese thesis that Japan is fighting only for the "liberation of the Asiatic race," and declared:

"If America's policy, as well as that of Japan, goes back to the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, there is sufficient ground for America and Japan to be reconciled—to give freedom to China, to liberate the Philippines, to cut the iron chain of India and to give independence to Indonesia.

"Think, America; stop and think."

GAGGED MAYOR RENOMINATED

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mayor Orville L. Hubbard, who recently attracted attention as he opposed a city commission attempt to "gag" him, received indorsement from the electorate in the municipal primary yesterday.

Hubbard polled 5585 votes as he won renomination for a third term. James Thompson, who will oppose Hubbard in the November election, had 2389, while Ralph Guy got 1182.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
Radio Tubes—Most All Types. Batteries for Farm and Portable Radios
qaiman's 1552 Gravois, 18 GRand 1400

GOODYEAR
Leave Your Tires While You're Out Long Mileage Recaps Trade In Today
GOODYEAR SERVICE STORES

CLOSED EVERY THURSDAY
Welek's
QUALITY FABRICS
Over 50 Years
315 N. 10th St. (1)



Neumode Barelegs 46c
"No seams to twist!"

HOSIERY REPAIRED
SILK from 10c
NYLON from 20c

EIGHTH and LOCUST • 6639 Delmar, University City
220 Collinsville, East St. Louis

SEPARATE AUSTRIA DECREED, ALLIES SET UP CONTROLS

Continued From Page One.

A State Department announcement said Gen. Mark W. Clark, who led American forces in Italy, is the American military commissioner for Austria, and John G. Erhardt is chief political adviser to Clark.

American occupation forces are not in Austria yet but are expected to move into their zone in a few days. It is the northwestern zone, consisting of the province of Salzburg and that part of the province of Upper Austria on the right bank of the Danube.

Russia draws the northeastern zone embracing the province of Lower Austria, except Vienna, the province of Burgenland, and that part of Upper Austria on the left bank of the Danube. The French will occupy the provinces of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the British Carinthia and Styria except Burgenland.

Vienna is assigned for joint occupation by the four powers.

Principal Tasks Listed.

One of two statements released by the State Department said "the primary tasks of the Allied Commission for Austria" would be:

"To achieve the separation of Austria from Germany;

"To secure the establishment, as soon as possible, of a central Austrian administrative machine;

"To prepare the way for the establishment of a freely elected Austrian government;

"Meanwhile to provide for the administration of Austria to be carried on satisfactorily."

The allied commission will consist of a council, an executive committee and staffs appointed by the four governments. The functions of the executive committee and the staffs will be to advise the Allied council and carry out its decisions.

"As soon as departments of a central Austrian administration are in a position to operate satisfactorily they will be directed to assume their respective functions as regards Austria as a whole, and will fulfill them under the control of the Allied commission," the statement said.

"Liaison with other United Nations governments chiefly interested will be insured by the appointment by such governments of military missions which may include civilian members to the Allied council. United Nations organizations will, if admitted by the Allied council to operate in Austria, be subordinate to the Allied commission and be responsible to it."

PHONE STRIKE AT MADISON PLANT REFERRED TO WLB

The strike of telephone operators at the George A. Fuller Co., operators of the Madison Ordnance Reclamation Center, was referred today to the War Labor Board by the United States Conciliation Service.

Army representatives said they were planning possible layoffs of some of the plant's 1400 workers unless the strike is settled by tomorrow. Calls for the plant continued to be intercepted by telephone company operators who said they were not permitted by their union to accept calls for the telephone number.

Other strikes continued at the American Car & Foundry Co., 2800 DeKalb street; American Smelting & Refining Co. near Alton, and Lasalco Inc., 2818 LaSalle street. A total of about 270 workers were idle at these plants.

Refrigeration service men employed by about 12 local contractors remained on strike today after a meeting held yesterday between representatives of the AFL Steamfitters' and Pipefitters' Union, Local 562, and the contractors broke up in a few minutes. The union has asked for reclassification of its members from service men to pipefitters.

Scruggs Vandervoort Barney
Budget Shops ... Downstairs

THE NEVA-SPLIT LABEL
is your guarantee
of a good investment!

$79
Plus Tax







In a coat you wear so constantly... of course you want a fur coat of real beauty, but now more than ever it must wear well too! Neva-split fur coats are designed by top-flight designers in the latest fur fashions. The seams at points of stress are carefully reinforced, the lovely fur pelts are specially treated to resist tears and rips. Choose a Sable, Seal or Beaver dyed Coney coat lined with Earl-glo Royal Duchess rayon satin and be sure of beauty and durability at a low price!

EXCLUSIVE WITH THIS STORE

Downstairs Furs

SKETCHED FROM STOCK

MARY MUFFET Limiteds

. . . out of August MADEMOISELLE

. . . three new season hits ready for a charmed life with you!

Sequin scroll dress in navy, lime, black rayon crepe, $17.95.

Two-piece suiter with colorful sleeve applique. Green, brown, black wool and rayon gabardine, $19.95. Two-piece classic in red, green, aqua, lime rayon gabardine. $14.95. All in sizes 9 to 15 in our Junior Hangout . . . Second Floor.

SONNENFELD'S
610 to 618 WASHINGTON AVE. (1)

Have a Coca-Cola on the house in our Junior Hangout





final CLEARANCE!

all summer sportswear and

playclothes reduced

to 1/2 price

Practically our entire collection of part and perfect playclothes moving down and out! Cabana skirts and bras, playsuits with shorts and skirts, cotton skirts and blouses, sun-bras, swim suits, slacks and slack suits.

- 7.50 to 10.95 Swim Suits..........now 3.75 to 5.48
- 7.50 to 10.95 Short and Halter Sets..now 3.75 to 5.48
- 12.95 to 19.95 Slack Suits..........now 6.48 to 9.98
- 3.95 to 7.95 Cotton Skirts..........now 1.98 to 3.98
- 10.95 to 16.95 Play Suits..........now 5.48 to 8.48
- Pedlars, Blouses and Skirts—were 3.95 each.....2.97
- 2.75 to 3.95 Shorts, Skirts and Bras..now 1.37 to 2.97

Greenfield's Sportswear—Main Floor

Clearance! All Remaining

Summer Dresses

were 10.95 to 35.00

now 6.88 9.88 13.88 18.88

Greenfield's Dresses — Third Floor

no mail or telephone orders, please!

Greenfield's

Locust at Sixth (1)

Danny Kaye's 'Wonder Man' At Shubert

"WONDER MAN," starring Danny Kaye, opens today at the Shubert Theater. [illegible]

"Thunder Rock," a British-made film [illegible] opens Saturday at the Art Theater [illegible]

"Murder, He Says," with Fred MacMurray, Helen Walker and Marjorie Main, has begun a run at the Fox. [illegible] Second feature is "Scared Stiff," with Jack Haley [illegible]

"Junior Miss," based on the stories by Sally Benson and the stage play by that name, begins an engagement today at the Ambassador. In it are Peggy Ann Garner, Allyn Joslyn, Faye Marlowe, Mona Freeman, and a newcomer, Barbara Whiting. Companion film is "Easy to Look At," with Gloria Jean.

"Twice Blessed," with the Wilde Twins, who hail from East St. Louis, opens tomorrow at the Orpheum. Gail Patrick and Preston Foster are other leads. "Bewitched," with Lois Thaxter, completes the bill.

"Thrill of a Romance," Van Johnson, holds over at Loew's. Beginning today at the St. Louis are "Imitation of Life," Claudette Colbert revival, and "East Side of Heaven," Bing Crosby revival. Beginning tomorrow at the Missouri are "The Corn Is Green," Bette Davis, and "Along Came Jones," Gary Cooper.

3 FORMER ST. LOUISANS HOLD POSTS AT ATOMIC BOMB PLANT

Three former St. Louisans hold important posts in the Oak Ridge, Tenn., project of the new atomic bomb, it was announced there today.

[illegible]

POST-DISPATCH, NEWSPAPER GUILD DISPUTE SENT TO WLB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. — The Labor Department sent to the War Labor Board yesterday a dispute between the Pulitzer Publishing Co., publishers of the Post-Dispatch, and the CIO St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

The dispute, affecting 425 employes, concerned wages, reclassification of employes, and a union request for dues check-off.

Woman Injured in 20-Foot Fall.

Mrs. [illegible] was injured seriously yesterday when she fell 20 feet from a porch roof at her apartment at [illegible] avenue. She was taken to City Hospital for treatment of head and internal injuries.

MOVIE TIME

AMBASSADOR [illegible]

FOX [illegible]

LOEW'S STATE [illegible]

MISSOURI [illegible]

ORPHEUM [illegible]

SHUBERT [illegible]

ST. LOUIS [illegible]

ART THEATRE [illegible]

SHOWBOAT "THE DRUNKARD"

CHAIN OF ROCKS Amusement Park SWIM - DANCE ROLLER SKATE New Restaurant and Bar Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners

★ BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS ★

MUNICIPAL OPERA NIGHTLY 8:30 LAST TIME SUNDAY Three Musketeers NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW Noel Coward's Musical Masterpiece BITTER SWEET

FREE SHOWS Forest Park HIGHLANDS The COMET AND 60 OTHER ATTRACTIONS Cool Off SWIMMING 50c Dancing Nightly JACK FIELD and His Society Orchestra featuring MISS PAT WAYNE



SHE'LL WRAP HERSELF AROUND YOUR HEART . . . SHE'S SO FULL OF WARMTH AND UPROARIOUS FUN! . . . A PICTURE YOU'LL REMEMBER ALWAYS!

'Junior Miss!' Starring PEGGY ANN GARNER FAYE MARLOWE • ALLYN JOSLYN • MICHAEL DUNNE

AMBASSADOR TODAY! PLUS "EASY TO LOOK AT!" DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY

FOX "MURDER, HE SAYS!" Fred MacMURRAY • Helen WALKER • Porter HALL | Jack HALEY • Ann SAVAGE • Barton MacLANE "SCARED STIFF!"

MISSOURI - PREVIEW TONITE 8:20! 'THE CORN IS GREEN!' LAST DAY! 'CHINA SKY!' 'TARZAN & THE AMAZONS!'

THUR! MISSOURI OPENS 12 NOON! BETTE DAVIS 'THE CORN IS GREEN!' GARY COOPER • LORETTA YOUNG 'ALONG CAME JONES!'

THRILL TO VAN JOHNSON THRILL TO Esther WILLIAMS THRILL TO a 2nd week of M-G-M's BIG MUSICAL THRILL-SHOW!



THRILL TO THRILL OF A ROMANCE in TECHNICOLOR

with FRANCES GIFFORD • HENRY TRAVERS • SPRING BYINGTON AND INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR LAURITZ MELCHIOR TOMMY DORSEY and His Orchestra

NOW SHOWING Doors Open 10 A. M. Daily Comfortably Air-Conditioned LOEW'S STATE YES! THE BIG ONES COME TO LOEW'S!

It's the Glitter and Glow Show of the Year — A Wonder of Laughs... Love...and Lovelies! Samuel Goldwyn Danny Kaye 'WONDER MAN' in Technicolor



with VIRGINIA MAYO VERA-ELLEN Donald WOODS • Allen JENKINS S. Z. SAKALL • Edward BROPHY THE GOLDWYN GIRLS

MID-WEST PREMIERE TODAY! OPENS 12 NOON! PLUS SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS! SHUBERT

TODAY! ST. LOUIS OPENS 5:30 P. M. CLAUDETTE COLBERT • WARREN WILLIAM 'IMITATION OF LIFE!' BING CROSBY • JOAN BLONDELL 'EAST SIDE OF HEAVEN!'

THESE 2 NEW M-G-M HITS BRING YOU ROMANCE AND THRILLS!



The only way to tell these twins apart is by their KISSES! 'Twice Blessed' with PRESTON FOSTER • GAIL PATRICK and presenting The WILDE TWINS ETHEL SMITH at the Organ



SHE LIVED TWO AMAZING LIVES! Cruel love-killer—or glamorous darling of society! Which was she really? AN M-G-M THRILLER! Bewitched with Phyllis THAXTER • Edmund GWENN HENRY H. DANIELS, Jr. • HORACE McNALLY • MINOR WATSON

Starts TOMORROW Doors Open at 10 A. M. Daily Always Comfortably Air-Conditioned LOEW'S ORPHEUM LAST TIMES TODAY! JAMES CAGNEY SYLVIA SIDNEY in 'BLOOD ON THE SUN'

Delightfully Cooled by Refrigeration RITZ • ESQUIRE • NORSIDE • VARSITY STARTS TODAY—2 BIG HITS



ON A 48-HOUR PASS. A LONESOME SOLDIER . . . A GIRL IN A MILLION! They Met on Sunday, Had a Date to Get Married on Monday . . . and He Didn't Even Know Her Name! A HEART-THRILL FOR EVERY TICK! JUDY GARLAND THE BOY WHO WAS MADE FOR HER ROBERT WALKER ROMANTIC LOVE STORY AROUND The CLOCK JAMES GLEASON • KEENAN WYNN MARSHALL THOMPSON

PLUS—MYSTERY THRILLER BASED UPON THE C B S RADIO THRILL SHOW! SPINE-CHILLING!!! 'I LOVE A MYSTERY' JIM BANNON • NINA FOCH

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Why Not SWIM and Have FUN at THE DOWNS PARK

ART THEATRE GLADYS SWARTHOUT • JAN KIEPURA in the Musical Romance "GIVE US THIS NIGHT!"

YACOVELLI'S RESTAURANT AND BAR VISIT OUR DE LUXE BEAR PIT OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

EMPRESS 2 BIG PICTURES... TODAY—11:30 A. M. BRIDAL BEDROOM BEDLAM! HONEYMOON HOTEL HOMICIDE IS TOPS IN WHODUNIT HILARITY!



GEORGE MURPHY • CAROLE LANDIS • PAT O'BRIEN HAVING WONDERFUL CRIME LAFFS! FUN! GAGS! CHILLS! THRILLS!

PLUS THAT TERRIFIC TWO IN THEIR LAUGH-PACKED MUSICAL COMEDY!



Donald O'CONNOR Peggy RYAN PATRICK the GREAT with FRANCES DEE • EVE ARDEN FREE PARKING

COVERED WAGON 5098 ARSENAL Music Nightly EXCEPT MON. No Cover or Minimum BOB WALLS ORCHESTRA

Top o' the Town 2 SHOWS • DANCING NIGHTLY • JULIE O'NEIL • FREDDIE BERGMAN • JERRY LANE

Bismarck Cafe Specializing in MAINE LOBSTER

ARE YOU STILL TRYING to TREAT Your Own Scalp?



A. G. Cline SCALP SPECIALIST

GOODYEAR RECAPPING SERVICE ONE-DAY GOODYEAR Material GOODYEAR Workmanship GOODYEAR Guaranteed SPEEDWAY

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muskrat

has many guises

Subtle new shadings, like mutation minks . . . smart new "breve" lengths . . . sleeves that are conversation pieces . . . let-out skins for narrow mink-like stripes . . . yes, muskrat has many, glamorous new guises in addition to the traditional, full length coats in the basic colourings . . . a comprehensive showing now in progress in our air-cooled fur salon.

from $199 to $299 plus tax

Hollander blended autumn-glow tone muskrat, $299 plus tax

HEAVIEST ARRIVAL OF AREA TROOPS AT THE BARRACKS

Largest Group of Veterans to Reach St. Louis Is Being Processed Now for Furloughs.

The largest group of St. Louis area service men to arrive at Jefferson Barracks Reception Station is being processed for furloughs after service in the European area. Following their furloughs, they will be reassigned, redeployed to the Pacific theater of war, or discharged. They are:

[illegible]

The following St. Louis area service men arrived yesterday from the European theater aboard the transport Westbrooke Victory at Hampton Roads, Va.:

[illegible]

Five other St. Louis area soldiers debarked yesterday from two transports on the east coast after service in the European area. They are:

[illegible]

War Fund Month Proclaimed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 8 (AP)—Gov. Donnelly yesterday proclaimed the month of October as National War Fund month in Missouri and urged citizens to respond with generous donations for agencies supported by the National War Fund.

the JUG

Al Sarli and his Orchestra with Raymond Lavin and Betty Day

Music for Dinner, Dancing for Supper

HOTEL CORONADO

The Rendezvous Cocktail Lounge

JOE MILSTEEN TRIO

Hotel Jefferson

Store Hours 9 to 5

FAMOUS-BARR CO.



Prim Shampoo

to help keep hair lovely

$1.50 Value, **1.00**

Stunning, smooth-textured hair is easy to have when you use Prim Shampoo. And it's so easy!

Miss Ethel Lovell, Primrose House Special Representative, will be in the Toiletries Dept. this week to help you with beauty problems.

Famous-Barr Co.'s Toiletries—Main Floor

WILL ROGERS — TRACY • HEPBURN "Without Love" with Lucille Ball

UPTOWN — Peter Lawford • June Lockhart "SON OF LASSIE" In Technicolor — "SHE KNEW HER APPLES"

Enjoy a Movie at any FANCHON & MARCO ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO. THEATRE

GRANADA HI-POINTE LINDELL RICHMOND RIO TIVOLI UNION

George Raft • Joan Bennett • Vivian Blaine • Peggy Ann Garner

'NOB HILL!' (In Technicolor)

Joel McCrea Gail Russell 'THE UNSEEN!'

AVALON [illegible]

SHENANDOAH WEST END MAPLEWOOD [illegible]

WASHINGTON — "WILSON"

SHADY OAK, LAFAYETTE, AUBERT

CAPITOL, PLAVOIS, KINGSLAND, VICTORY — "DIAMOND HORSESHOE" (Technicolor) — "WHAT A BLONDE!"

COLUMBIA — "A SONG TO REMEMBER" (Color) — "A GUY, A GAL AND A PAL"

CONGRESS — CLOSED

FLORISSANT, IVANHOE, MAFFITT, PAGEANT, MANCHESTER, POWHATAN, ROXY, SHAW, YALE [illegible]

BUY MORE BONDS — EACH OF THESE THEATRES AN ISSUING AGENT — IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EVERY DAY INCLUDING SATURDAY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Keep Faith With Our Fighters — Today's Photo Play Index — Buy War Bonds and Stamps

APOLLO — "TAKE A LETTER DARLING"

MELBA, CINDERELLA — Jennifer Jones, "THE SONG OF BERNADETTE" at 8:15; Ross Hunter, "A GUY, A GAL, A PAL"

MICHIGAN, VIRGINIA, LEMAY, STUDIO, SAVOY, SOUTHWAY, NORMANDY [illegible]

O'FALLON, BADEN, ASHLAND, QUEENS, PAULINE — One Complete Show—Starts 7 P. M. Jennifer Jones • Charles Bickford "THE SONG OF BERNADETTE" — Joan Davis • Leon Errol • Wm. Gargan "SHE GETS HER MAN"

BREMEN, SALISBURY — Al Pearce, Dale Evans, "HITCHHIKE TO HAPPINESS"; Richard Arlen, "IDENTITY UNKNOWN"

ROBIN, JANET, LOWELL, BRIDGE, MELVIN [illegible]

BEVERLY — "SINCE YOU WENT AWAY"

OVERLAND — Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett, "THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW"; "SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS." Latest News, Cartoon

OSAGE — Merle Oberon, Paul Muni, "A SONG TO REMEMBER" (in Color); Lynn Merrick, Ross Hunter, "A GUY, A GAL, A PAL"

OZARK — "WITHOUT LOVE" (8:35) ALLAN JONES, "HONEYMOON AHEAD"

DRIVE-IN — "BELLE OF THE YUKON"

LYRIC — "HANGOVER SQUARE" "SING, NEIGHBOR, SING"

Lexington — "RIDING HIGH" "TARZAN'S DESERT MYSTERY"

ARCADE, ARMO, Compton, FAIRY, HI-WAY, KING BEE, Kirkwood [illegible]

Mackland, McNAIR — "MURDER MY SWEET"

PALM — "TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT"

Plymouth, PRINCESS [illegible]

RIVOLI — "THE HAIRY APE" "BLACK PARACHUTE"

U. CITY, Webster [illegible]

SHENANDOAH — "THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW"

BRENTWOOD [illegible]

MARYLAND, WHITE WAY — Cary Grant, "NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"; Bob Mitchum, Anne Jeffreys, "NEVADA"

LONGWOOD, NEW MERRY WIDOW, PEERLESS [illegible]

PANTRY SHELF ITEMS

Quantities Limited to Retail Requirements—Allow 2 Weeks delivery.

Phone Orders Filled (except on rationed items) Call GA. 4500

Spry Shortening 3 lb. jar (30 points) **68c**

Heinz White Vinegar gallon, **54c**

Softasilk Cake Flour 2¾ lb. pkg. **35c**

Venice Maid Chicken Spaghetti Sauce 10½ oz. can, **32c**

Frizz Ice Cream Mix 5 oz. pkg., **29c**

Maxwell House Tea Bags 48 for **44c**

Durkee's Dressing 10 oz. bottle **38c**

Altex Grapefruit Juice

now point-free



46-Oz. Can, **29c**

Case of 12, **3.48**

Packed from tree-ripened Texas fruit at its best. Rich in vitamins A, B and C. Healthful, refreshing.

Fruits and Juices

Libby Fruit Cocktail, No. 2½ (30 points) 34c
Libby Kadota Figs, No. 2½ can (40 points) 33c
Libby Strained Peaches, 4½-oz. can — 8c
Altex Grapefruit Juice, No. 2 — 13c
Dr. Phillips Blend Juice, 46-oz. — 43c
Sunsweet Prune Juice, quart — 29c
Dr. Phillips Blend Juice, No. 2 can — 18c
Welch Grape Juice, pint bottle (40 points) 24c
Apl-Fresh Apple Juice, pint bottle — 10c

Vegetables and Juices

Champion French Style Green Beans, No. 2 can (2 for 10 points), each 16c
Madison Peas, No. 2 can (30 points) 14c
Snider's Spinach, No. 2 can (30 points) 16c
Richelieu Golden Cream Corn (20 points) 17c
Libby Chopped Carrots, 7½-oz. can, 6 for 29c
Libby Sliced Beets, No. 2 can — 12c
Elco Pork and Beans, No. 2 can — 14c
Libby Sauerkraut Juice, pint bottle — 12c
V-8 Vegetable Juice, 46-oz. can — 32c
Topmost White Cream Corn, (20 points) 16c

Jams, Jellies & Preserves

Kitchen Maid Plum Jam, 1-lb. jar — 18c
Harvester Apple Grape Jelly, 2-lb. jar — 29c
Tea Room Apricot Preserves, 2-lb. jar — 48c
Tea Room Plum Jelly, 12-oz. glass — 17c
Tearoom Apple Butter, 28-oz. jar — 19c
Libby Apple Butter, 19-oz. jar — 22c

Famous-Barr Co.'s Pantry Shelf—Basement

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

— LANE BRYANT —

Clearance!

RATION FREE PLAY-SHOES

Reg. $3.49 and $4.50

Now $1.99



Cotton gabardine sandal . . . white with blue platform, blue with red or red with white.



Gabardine sandal in red, white, black or blue bagpacking . . . in two-tone green and brown rayon sandine.

SIZES 4 to 11

Not every color in every size.

Many other styles to choose from!

Carry, Be Mail or Phone Orders

Air-Cooled

Lane Bryant

FASHION BASEMENT

SIXTH and LOCUST (11)

HOW DOES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEAL?

THE DISAPPEARANCE of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

The method of such overcoming of difficulty is prayer—a spiritually scientific manner of thinking based on the teaching of Christ Jesus.

What this prayer is and how anyone can understand it and use it effectually in accordance with his need are fully explained in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

This extraordinary book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing world-wide demand, can be had in cloth at $5 or $3, or in morocco leather (brown, blue, or black) at $5. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by Allied Printing, Publishing Agent, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Obtainable also at

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM
at
611 OLIVE STREET
(2nd Railway Exchange Bldg.
St. Louis

Also at all other Christian Science Reading Rooms in St. Louis and vicinity, and others throughout the world, their addresses being listed generally in telephone directories.

All these Reading Rooms are open to the public without charge, for the study of Christian Science, as well as for the purchase of its literature.

400 SUPERFORTS RAID HONSHU AND KYUSHU TARGETS

Main Blow at Yawata—Halsey's Fleet Again Off Japan After Dodging Typhoon.

By MURLIN SPENCER

GUAM, Aug. 8 (AP)—Superfortresses struck Japan for the third straight day today with multiple blows landing on Yawata, the Tokyo arsenal, the Nakajima aircraft factory just outside Tokyo and the chemical center of Fukuyama.

The B-29s hit as Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet returned to Japanese waters for new attacks after dodging a typhoon.

Beginning with a daylight raid on Yawata, the "Pittsburgh of Japan," four groups of Superfortresses executed destruction down on the home islands, the last raid striking Fukuyama just before midnight. Probably 400 B-29s, some with fighter escort, participated in the raids.

Fukuyama Fuhrerstand.

Fukuyama, 65 miles north of Kure on Honshu and one of the other fuhrerstand of the days, was the target of 100 B-29s. The industrial area containing among important industries the Imperial Dye Works, the Kawasaki aircraft factory and the Mitsubishi Electric Co.

A flight of 328 B-29s, escorted by 107 Thunderbolts, attacked Yawata with 1500 tons of demolition bombs, starting huge fires in the great northwestern Kyushu steel center.

Fifty other Superfortresses delivered the twelfth attack on the Nakajima aircraft plant, which once turned out 75 per cent of Nippon's combat engines. When heavy weather closed over the plant another small group turned from that target to plaster the Tokyo arsenal with heavy demolition bombs.

Heavy Ground Fire.

Returning pilots reported encountering heavy flak over both the arsenal and the aircraft plant, but of enemy or enemy planes. Both objectives were bombed visually without announced results.

Other B-29s mined the approaches to the important harbors of Shimonoseki, Moji and Beppu on Honshu and Sasebo on northern Kyushu.

A Tokyo department radio commentator warned Japan that Halsey's fleet again is near, and explained that only destructive winds had interrupted the Third Fleet assaults that cost the enemy more than 1000 planes and 1000 planes—destroyed or damaged—in the last 32 days of July.

This is the typhoon season in the Far Pacific. Four or five a month can be expected until about December. The Navy said it has a patrol system, however, which will make it a rare instance when a typhoon is not spotted before it threatens areas where its ships are operating.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported Halsey's carrier pilots had swept over Wake Island Monday and had hammered shipping off the China coast for three successive days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Bottle From Okinawa.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported from Manila that more than 200 Liberators, Mitchells and Invaders of the Far East Air Forces struck at two airfields Kyushu cities Monday with fire bombs, producing great fires and explosions throughout the target areas.

The target cities were Kagoshima and Miyakonojo.

The enemy made a reprisal raid by sending four planes on a predawn attack on Okinawa Sunday. One raider was destroyed and one probably was downed by a Black Widow night fighter. MacArthur said the raid was harmless.

In other widespread Pacific air actions, Army and Navy fliers reported destruction of a freighter in Tsushima strait, another in the Korea Harbor of Fusan, the sinking of several barges near Haiphong, Indochina, and five schooners off the Malay coast. Japanese transport, supplies and defenses were raided by Allied planes in Borneo, Celebes, the Halmaheras, New Guinea, the Solomons and the China mainland.

Results of yesterday's 750-ton blasting of the Toyokawa arsenal by 131 Superfortresses were "generally excellent," the B-29 command said today. Meeting no air opposition, approximately half the 87 escorting Mustangs swept over the Tokyo bay naval base of Yokosuka, exploding a 200-foot freighter, firing two oil tanks, damaging trains and rail facilities and 10 small vessels. One fighter and one B-29 were lost, but all personnel was rescued.

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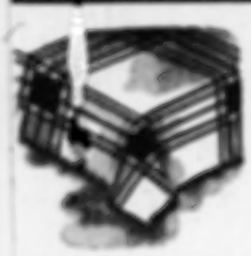
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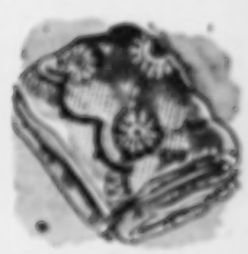
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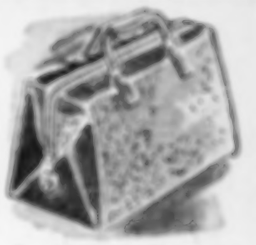
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PAUL REYNAUD'S MEMOIRS

DARLAN'S MIDDLE COURSE WITH FLEET DENIED ITS HELP TO ALLIED CAUSE

Churchill Distrusted Admiral and, Despite Assurances, Ordered British to Fire on French Units at Oran.

By PAUL REYNAUD
War Premier of France.
SIXTEENTH ARTICLE.

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ON the morning of June 18, 1940, Paul Baudouin came to see me at the hotel where I had taken a room the day before. Marshal Petain had received a telegram from President Roosevelt threatening that France would forfeit "the friendship and good will of the American Government and people" if she handed over her fleet.

Greatly concerned by the tone of this message, Petain wanted me to become French Ambassador in Washington.

I told Baudouin I could hardly represent a Government doing exactly the opposite of what I considered necessary for the honor and interest of France.

He telephoned after lunch to say that the Marshal wanted to have a talk with me.

I went, and listened to Petain, who said very seriously: "When you appealed to me, I came forward. Today I appeal to you; and you refuse your help. True, France has altered her policy; but facts are facts and France requires service. If I have appealed to you, it is because your help would be useful to France. You cannot refuse to give it."

All that was spoken in a measured tone, firmly and not without a certain dignity, by this old soldier with the tremulous voice.

I knew I had to avoid an open break if I was to be still useful on metropolitan territory; that is, if, when the armistice conditions became known, the question of the Government crossing over to Africa came up again. So I replied that I must be allowed to wait until the armistice conditions were known.

Toward the middle of the week, I learned that Pierre Laval, having heard of the offer made me, was conducting a violent campaign against this proposal. He told Petain he did not realize the sort of work I would do in Washington if I were sent there, particularly at a moment when the armistice had not yet been concluded and when the situation remained uncertain.

As I have said, I believed America's entry into the war would be decisive and that it would be dictated by its own interests. It would be to our advantage to prove this to its Government and its press.

Held U. S. Esteem.

An American friend told me that my telegram to President Roosevelt, sent on June 10 and intimating my resolve to carry on the war to the bitter end, had won me considerable personal credit in America, and that this would facilitate my task.

So that Laval, without knowing it, actually suggested that my accepting the Washington embassy might be useful to France by contributing either to make the position clear in American eyes, or to bring the United States into the war on our side.

What caused me most anxiety—as I knew it caused most anxiety to the British Government, and considerable concern to the American Government—was the question of the fleet.

One June 21, I went to see the Marshal. I advised him to have Adm. Darlan give the fleet secret orders to sail for the United States.

Back in my hotel, I wrote to him to offset in advance the argument that the Germans would take revenge on France if our ships left or scuttled themselves. I pointed out that if we kept the ships, we ran the risk of the victor seizing them, in which case we would never receive any compensation; whereas, if the ships left or scuttled themselves, we would have a moral right to reparations, with the assistance of America, whose naval power would be increased by our actions.

During this visit, I asked the Marshal whether he did not fear that the Government might fall into the hands of the Germans if it remained in Bordeaux. He replied: "I think the Germans will show me some consideration."

When the armistice conditions became known, I went to see Petain, and asked him to show me the text of the clause relating to our ships.

"Except for the portion that will be left to the French Government for the protection of its colonial Empire," it read, "the French Navy must be assembled in harbors to be designated. It will be demobilized there and disarmed under German or Italian control. The German Government solemnly declares to the French Government that it has no intention of utilizing for its own war ends the French Fleet, which will remain in harbors under German control, except where units are needed to watch the coasts and sweep mines."

I said to the Marshal: "Everything depends on Hitler's keeping his word. What will the English do? Will they believe Hitler's word and consider that enough?"

Petain remained silent.

I said, "Send for Darlan."

Darlan Turns Pale.

The Admiral came. A few days before he had told me that he would sail away rather than capitulate. This man, normally ruddy, turned quite pale when I told him, "I have just read Article 8. Are you satisfied with it?"

"The Armistice [illegible] will obtain some modification," he said. "Besides, the order will be given to the fleet to scuttle itself rather than fall into the enemy's hands."

The order was indeed given the next day. Here it is:

"June 24, 1940.

"To Admirals: West, South, Africa, West Indies, Far East, Third Squadron, Fourth X, Naval Division of the Levant, Maritime Prefects Third and Fourth Maritime Regions—

"Armistice clauses being notified you in clear through another channel, I take advantage last communication are allowed send ciphered let you know my thoughts this subject.

"1. The demobilized warships must remain French, under French flag, with reduced French crew, stationed French harbor in France or colonies.

"2. Secret preparations with view to scuttling must be taken so that enemy or foreigner seizing ship by force will be unable use it.

"3. If Armistice commission interpreting text were to decide otherwise than as stated in Paragraph 1, warships at the moment of such decision must, without further orders, sail for United States or else be scuttled if no other way avoid falling into enemy's hands. In no case must they be left intact in enemy hands.

"4. Ships having thus taken shelter in foreign harbors must not be used for war operations against Germany or Italy without an order from French naval commander in chief.

"(Signed) ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET."

On leaving the Marshal, I telegraphed Winston Churchill. This was on June 22. I was greatly concerned lest the clash between our respective navies should lastingly poison relations between our two countries. Let me add that, being unable to listen to the wireless, I had been told that the day before Churchill had broadcast a most violent speech. I had advised the Marshal not to reply, and I understood him to promise to follow my advice. But, contrary to that promise, he did reply, and his speech contributed to make worse the relations between the peoples of France and Britain, which seemed to me much more important than the relations between the two Governments.

In my telegram to Churchill, I told him of the promise Darlan had just made in Petain's presence, and I begged him not to engage in polemics with the Marshal. Would I succeed in avoiding a conflict? Alas, no! The shelling at Oran occurred. (An attempt by the British Navy to neutralize part of the French Fleet.) Churchill had not believed in Darlan's word.

Yet it was Darlan's order of June 24, 1940, that caused the French Fleet to be scuttled in Toulon in November, 1942, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy.

As regards the Embassy in Washington, I thought it over and came to the conclusion that, even in the interests of my country, it would be impossible for me to be Marshal Petain's ambassador.

From that moment I became Public Enemy No. 1. I was going to be imprisoned, libeled and finally handed over to the enemy. Right up to the end, despite my personal preferences, and despite the aversion I felt toward the policy that had been adopted, my one and only thought had been to render service.

Tomorrow: Reynaud is imprisoned by Vichy; the inside story of the Riom trial.

Nazi Troops Leave Norway



Scowling German soldiers from the United States occupation zone in Oslo, Norway, board a German vessel for the trip back to their homeland. The ship sailed for Luebeck with 2000 men aboard. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Big Three Discussion of Means Of Controlling Bomb Expected

Atomic Weapon's Development Already May Have Out-Moded Certain Potsdam Decisions, Say London Military Experts.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).

NEW consultations by American, Russian and British leaders on strategic implications and methods of control of the atomic bomb were forecast today by military experts. These sources said development of the new explosive may already have outdated certain decisions made at Potsdam and earlier conferences of the Big Three powers.

Such a destructive weapon, they said, alters the importance of the control of certain frontiers, ports, rivers and mountains and places an entirely new aspect on many matters of strategy and security.

The new British Cabinet held a lengthy, almost unprecedented night meeting last night with military chiefs who were closest to the direction of the British war effort. The prolonged session, second of the day for the Cabinet, was believed to have revolved around discussion of the effects of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Japan.

Summoned to the meeting by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee were Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, who attended Big Three conferences with Winston Churchill and remained with Attlee at Potsdam after the change in administration; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke. Ismay was head of Churchill's war staff.

Meanwhile, the bomb was the one big topic in diplomatic and military circles, among industrialists, scientists and financiers, and with the man in the street.

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council in the wartime government which directed British scientists in atomic bomb research, said in a broadcast that the perfection of the bomb might be "the realization of a fantastic dream of death, destruction and dissolution" unless it is handled in the future with statesmanship of the highest order.

"There could be no higher task for statesmen of the United Nations gathered around a conference table," he said.

Some diplomats speculated that the bomb would raise the question of putting all militarily-important scientific inventions under control of the United Nations security council when the new world organization is born.

One prime question was whether the secret of the atomic bomb would be—or should be—shared with other Allied nations, and whether Russia already had been informed of the secret.

Diplomatic sources said that the Americans and British, even if they did not wish to reveal their secret, might agree to furnish a special air force to the Security Council. Under such an arrangement, the international organization would not be given the secret of the bomb, but could use the air force wherever aggression might break out.

The Financial News said editorially that the harnessing of atomic forces might be "the first step toward a new industrial era that will mean complete realignment of economic power between nations."

Even permanent peace brought about by universal fear of the atomic bomb as a weapon would "produce far reaching economic consequences," the paper said, predicting that it would allow governments to keep their defense costs "at a lower figure than would otherwise have been necessary."

Reverberations were felt on the London stock market where prospects of a shorter war against Japan resulted in a general show of strength in stocks.

JAPANESE LOSE 11,200 MEN IN BURMA WITHIN A MONTH

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Japanese losses in a month's fighting in the Sittang river area of southeast Burma have reached more than 11,200, a Southeast Asia Command communique said today. The figure included 744 taken prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The veteran British and Indian Fourth Corps has killed at least 40,000 Japanese in Burma jungles, including more than 10,000 killed recently in attempts to flee across the lower Sittang river toward Thailand, a Reuters correspondent said in a dispatch from Southeast Asia Command headquarters.

The Fourth Corps has been in the Burma lines longer than any similar troops, he said.

TWO NAZI DESTROYERS REACH U. S.; FIRST SINCE WAR BEGAN

(Pictures in Everyday Magazine)

BOSTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Flying the swastika under the Stars and Stripes, two destroyers, the first German surface warships to come to this country since the start of the war, were anchored in Boston harbor today.

The vessels—the Z39 and T35—were manned by volunteer German crews under American supervision.

The Navy yesterday declined to say why they were brought to this country. One Navy officer "guessed" that the ships were brought here for "experimental purposes—possibly by agreement with Russia and Great Britain.

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE RATIFIES CHARTER, COURT OF JUSTICE

WELLINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The New Zealand House of Representatives approved yesterday the charter of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser told the House the choice was between the United Nations organization and a wilderness of doubts and dangers, with the possibility of unending bloodshed in the world.

He said Parliament would be consulted before New Zealand entered any military commitments under the United Nations.

Views on Moral Aspect of Bomb By St. Louisans

Archbishop Glennon and Rabbi Isserman Defend Its Use on Japan.

THE moral aspect of the new atomic bomb, and the possible effect of the related discoveries on civilization, were discussed today by leading St. Louis churchmen.

Archbishop John J. Glennon said the new bomb emphasizes the necessity of maintaining international peace and described it as a "new threat to the world." He said he favors placing the bomb and its manufacture under international control, so that "the world can decide whether it will commit suicide by its own volition, rather than by the decision of one nation or one individual." He defended its use against Japan by asserting that "Japan or any other enemy would use it against us without a half moment's delay."

Chancellor's Views.

Chancellor Arthur H. Compton of Washington University, who had a part in developing the use of atomic energy for military ends, said:

"It is not permitted for me to make a statement of my own with regard to atomic energy, but I am authorized to quote from the official statements of others. The fear and dread of the new powers that have been developing in our hands, together with the hope and faith in their ultimate great value to the growth of man's spirits, has been expressed by Mr. Churchill:

"'This revelation of the secrets of nature, long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most solemn reflections in the mind and conscience of every human being. We must pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce peace among nations, and instead of reaping measureless havoc upon the entire globe, that they may become a perennial foundation of world prosperity.'

"With President Truman, we see need for complete victory over Japan in order that the world's freedom may be insured, and we hope that the new weapons may speed this victory. But during the years we have spent in developing the atomic bomb, my associates and I have lived constantly with the solemn thoughts expressed by Mr. Churchill."

Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman of Temple Israel said: "The American people are not thinking of retaliation, but of ending this war. War itself is cruel and ghastly. I am for minimizing the sufferings of both civilians and soldiers—after all, in total war the civilians are participants—but I think any talk of moral principles from the Japanese in this case is rather ironic.

"Bombing is not the only peril of civilians in total war; they suffer from blockade, or siege, or invasion. As to the future use of this force, that will be determined by the moral discipline of mankind. Force itself has no moral principle; the airplane used to bring food to the starving is the same craft which may be used to destroy a city."

The Rev. Dr. E. Paul Sylvester, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, said he was "aghast at its possibilities of total destruction of the human race and its potentialities in wiping out all civilization, if used by unscrupulous people."

"The ultimate safety of mankind," he said, "depends upon the moral and spiritual sensitivity of its leaders. Man's sensitivity

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

Controversy Over the Morality Of Use of Bomb; 'How Can U. S. Make Future Plea Against It?'

Christian Science Monitor Writer Says America's Action Leaves It No Basis for Appeal to Conscience—Majority in Washington Approve Bombing.

By EDWARD A. HARRIS
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

A LIVELY controversy over the moral implications of the Army's use of the new atomic bomb is fast developing in capital circles, and may, in time, divide the nation into two schools of thought on the subject.

Stunned at first by President Truman's announcement of a new explosive that staggers the imagination, officials and commentators here have now recovered to the point of discussing, pro and con, the wisdom of unleashing this new terror upon the earth. The majority opinion seems to hold that use of the atomic bomb is fully justified against an enemy as ruthless and barbaric as the Japanese. It will certainly shorten the war and save many Allied lives, it is argued. The minority viewpoint is that no military expediency justifies the utilization of a destructive weapon far more deadly than poison gas, outlawed by the Geneva Convention. Japan, of course, is not a signatory to the convention.

In this connection it may now be disclosed that President Truman personally had grave misgivings over use of the new bomb. Until early in June the President and military strategists were in agreement that, despite the two billion dollars spent in developing the bomb, despite the years of research, it should not be used, for humanitarian reasons.

Committee's Decision.

It is authoritatively reported that during the first month and a half of the Truman administration, James F. Byrnes, now Secretary of State, was secretly in Washington conferring with a hush-hush policy committee on the feasibility of using the bomb. The committee included British, American and Canadian military personnel and scientists, and the upshot of their report was that it would be unwise for the United States to create a precedent in the use of controlled atomic energy.

For some reason as yet unknown, President Truman and topflight military leaders, after accepting the Byrnes report, changed their minds.

It is known that high officials of the War Department were infuriated by the Japanese practice of placing prisoner of war camps in military target zones, so that we had to kill our own men in bombing such areas. Whether this swung the White House over to the decision to employ the bomb, or whether it was the conviction that one or two such bombs would persuade the Japs of the futility of continued resistance, remains to be determined.

One of the Army's pressing problems, it is understood, now is concerned with the selection of targets for the new bomb that will spare the prisoners of war and at the same time spare Japanese civilians, insofar as possible.

Those who fully justify the decision to use atomic bombs argue that the purpose of warfare is to kill, and that these bombs simply kill more efficiently than other weapons — in other words, they say, argument against such bombs is argument against war itself; if war must be waged, it should be waged as "efficiently" as possible and terminated thereby as quickly as possible.

Correspondent Opposed.

Meanwhile Richard L. Strout, a Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, who is widely respected among the press corps of the Capital, declared in a dispatch sent to his newspaper today that, in his personal opinion, the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima was a mistake, and "perhaps a calamity in its moral consequences."

"Assuming," he wrote, "that the information now available is correct, that a new scientific frontier has been penetrated, that man has at last reached the point where he can make use of atomic energy, the question is fairly raised, has the American Government acted wisely and in the best interest not of Americans but of mankind?"

While acknowledging that it is not popular in wartime to raise questions that may be misconstrued as favoring a hated enemy, Strout pointed out that the issue is bound to be raised in the days to come. He expressed the opinion that popular discussion should have preceded the use of this "awful weapon," and went on: "By its use the United States has incurred a terrible responsibility in history which now, unfortunately, can never be withdrawn."

Moral Ground.

He continued: "How can the United States in the future appeal to the conscience of mankind not to use this new weapon?"

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

INTRODUCTION OF MISSOURI VALLEY STUDY BILL BLOCKED

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 8 — Introduction of a bill to extend power of the legislative committee that made a survey of the Tennessee Valley Authority in June to tour the Missouri Valley was prevented in the Senate late yesterday by Senator William M. Quinn, opponent of the establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority.

Quinn raised an objection to the introduction of a series of bills by Senator Jasper Smith of Springfield, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that the Senate was only in technical session under an agreement that no business would be transacted before Sept. 4.

Smith explained the bills were necessary to meet requirements of the new Constitution and that much time could be saved by their early introduction, as they could be printed, have their first and second readings and be referred to committees. Quinn insisted that many members were absent on the understanding that no business would be transacted.

30 PCT. FEWER JOBLESS NOW THAN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATED LAST MAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—

GOVERNMENT predictions around V-E day that 1,300,000 persons would be jobless now were high of the mark by at least 30 per cent.

Stating this today, a high official of the War Manpower Commission said the agency's estimates made three months ago for early August had been "far too pessimistic."

Currently no more than 1,400,000 persons who want jobs are without them, said this official. This compares with 1,100,000 unemployed in June and 830,000 in March.

"Despite these increases, the whole employment picture is much brighter than we had dared hope it would be at this time," the official stated.

SCIENTIST SAYS U. S. MUST NATIONALIZE ATOM POWER

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, one of Britain's leading scientists, said in an interview today that atom power would have to be nationalized in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

"Use of this new weapon cannot be outlawed," he said, "because as soon as it can be liberated at a comparatively slow rate power will be available in quantities sufficient to make the whole world rich."

The Communist Daily Worker quoted Haldane as saying: "President Truman is no socialist, but he realizes that he cannot let New York be blown up in the name of private enterprise or allow other countries to leave his own behind technologically. So even in the United States the new power will have to be nationalized."

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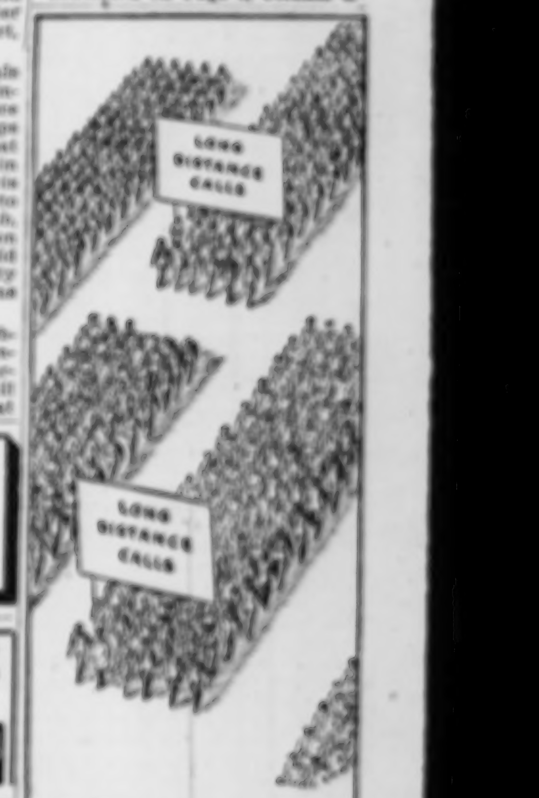
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December 11, 1878
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in the cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Bankruptcy of the Tories

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Ridgway Aspel Mercer tells us that the British Tory policy between the two wars kept Mussolini in power, encouraged Hitler and the Oriental primitives, betrayed the Jews in Palestine, connived at the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, helped Dictator Franco overthrow the Spanish Republic, supported Prince Regent Paul of Yugoslavia and the petty tyranny of Indian princes, hamstrung the French Republic and in many other ways served the ends of reaction for 20 years.

As the price of this craving came the whirlwind of Hitler's attack in 1939. Even while fighting like lions, the British Conservatives went right on supporting the wrong people: Franco in Spain, Salazar in Portugal, Prince Umberto in Italy, royalists in Greece. In fact, the Conservatives never awoke to their blindness and blundering, so fundamentally ingrained was the idea to preserve the social and economic status quo at home and their imperialism abroad.

Is it any wonder that the recent Labor party landslide came after continuous meddling by the Tories? Is it any wonder, as Dorothy Thompson recently said, that the origin of this war must be traced to fundamental social factors that were causing internal explosive overpressure, that the rise of Hitler is traceable to acting of economic and social crises, exemplified by desperate followers, unemployed youth and ruined middle classes, which became an insoluble dilemma?

ARTHUR JOSSON.
Marceline, Mo.

A Thought for Merchant Sailors

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

We read much about the wonders of the Army, Navy and Marines, but never do we see any glory for the United States Merchant Marine. One never seems to hear of the dangerous risks involved in forwarding vital needs to our boys over there. What would our armed forces do if it weren't for these mighty men? ROY ROBERTS JR.

Police Power in the Slums

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

A few comments about the letter from Frances M. Harvey, and your accompanying editorial:

What a beautiful picture she paints of Neighborhood Gardens! Yes, an oasis in the slums. And she is right in saying that there is a great unsatisfied demand for this type of property. But—and here is the catch—Neighborhood Gardens is not peopled by the same people who lived in this district before the slums were cleared from there. Just check the rental range that it collects and check the rents of the folks who used to live in the section and you will see what I mean.

You admit that this project has paid no dividends—and at a time like this when the housing shortage is so acute. Then it is a failure. What did it do?

Our objective in building such projects would not be slum clearance. If you want to clear the slums, that would be easy. But where would all those low-salaried folks live then? Our problem is to get better housing for a rent that these people can pay.

One way to do it is to enforce strict health laws in the slums. Make the owners install plumbing and ventilation. If they refuse, condemn the buildings. If, after the old property is torn down, no such rent, no private capital comes forward to rebuild, then public capital must do the job of rebuilding suitable housing for this group.

But you can't do it by just making it too dear—as if you are going to pay outlandish prices for the old buildings that are to be torn down. They should be condemned and the owners should be made to take them down when they are unfit for human habitation.

ROBERT J. BEADY.
Richmond Heights.

Louisiana's Leadership

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I note from your recent editorial regarding the poll tax bill before Congress, and the recent filibuster against it carried on by some of our Southern statesmen, that you indicate that Georgia, under its Gov. Arnall, has taken the lead this year in abolishing its poll tax law, and has thus pointed the way to other Southern states to follow suit.

As far back as 1941, the State of Louisiana, under the courageous and able leadership of its reform Governor, Sam Jones, was the first of the Southern states to abolish the poll tax. Sam Jones did much to redeem Louisiana from its reputation left by the dictatorship of the late Huey Long and his subalterns.

Let me take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy the Post-Dispatch's editorial page. While I do not always agree with the point of view, it is indeed refreshing and stimulating to get another forthright, impartial and liberal point of view.

MARSHALL WALLACE JR.
Pine Grove Plantation,
Lamberton, Miss.

From Tokyo to Hooverville?

Because we are no more ready with the economic peace at home than we were ready in 1941 to fight the military war abroad, Mr. Truman, now back in Washington, should declare a new kind of "Proper Occasion." He should call Congress into session not later than the first of September. In that session, congressional action on various basic subjects is needed even sooner.

The administration has a policy of accepting Federal responsibility for full employment, for orderly reconversion, for fighting inflation, for creating a healthful climate in which free enterprise can thrive. But that policy is treated in word and writ in water until Congress makes it law.

Whether the Japanese war ends tomorrow or a year from now—and the atomic bomb has wrecked all the timetables—the nation faces zero hour for planning an era of jobs and prosperity instead of slipping unpredictably into another era of joblessness, despair and depression such as wrecked us after 1929. The wisps of economic transition are blowing up the blackest clouds on all horizons, and we are not prepared to face the gale they bring.

It will take Congress months, as it has to work through the most essential measures on its agenda. To list a few:

Unemployment Benefits. It has been more than 10 weeks since the President asked that Congress give quick Federal aid to states, wherever necessary, to bring unemployment compensation for displaced workers up to $25 a week for 26 weeks. Additionally, travel allowances for displaced war workers, and compensation for several, shipyard and maritime workers, are needed.

Mr. Vinson has called the compensation step "our No. 1 legislative requirement for reconversion." There is the Doughton bill in the House, the Kilgore bill in the Senate, but a very bad record in Congress on the whole problem since Mr. Roosevelt first requested such legislation in 1942.

* * *

The Full Employment Bill. This issue has been riding at anchor for a year, and President Truman is not yet strongly committing on it. The current bill, just aired in Senate hearings, is sponsored by Senator Murray and Representative Patman, and is the vehicle set for putting into law the first genuine Mr. Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights—"the right to a useful and remunerative job."

This principle, as it would be implemented by the pending legislation, was accepted in the last campaign by Gov. Dewey when he said in San Francisco: "If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, the Government can and must create job opportunities because there must be jobs for all in this country of ours."

It was strongly recommended the National Resources Planning Board and was promptly urged by Mr. Vinson. It simply and sensibly means planning with foresight for full employment instead of planning frantically, with hindsight and under pressure, as we had to do with NRA, WPA and similar makeshift legislation, to cope with critical unemployment.

The Surplus Property Act. President Truman requested from Potsdam that this badly snarled piece of legislation be amended to speed up surplus property disposal and to put the job in the hands of a single unshackled administrator. Clearer administration policy is needed in this matter, but it can't be effective without action from Congress.

As Representative Cochran of Missouri points out: "The surplus property we have now cannot be purchased in the open market and, therefore, we are not interfering with private industry, nor would the sale of the property result in unemployment." Swift and sensible disposal now can drain off much of the inflationary money that is seeking an outlet in consumers' goods which won't be available for some time, except for surpluses.

* * *

A Backlog of Federal Works. The full employment bill, even if passed, will be a brain without a body until there are wealth-creating programs, largely confined to traditional areas of Federal development and expenditure, ready to throw into the breach when unemployment reaches the danger point. Many are pending in various committees, for example the MVA bill and the Wagner-Ellender housing bill.

Amended Social Security Legislation. Congress has repeatedly, throughout the war, refused White House requests to broaden the social security base and change the state control arrangement to make the operation of the act uniform and to extend its scope and purposes. Capitol Hill has, instead, refused to elect the annual increases in social security tax.

Congress adjourned with its work in foreign fields brilliantly done and its domestic house in grave disorder. Warnings of unpreparedness have come from the Kilgore committee, the Mead committee, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Bowles, Henry Wallace and a dozen outside sources. The only department or agency of government that has done a thorough job in its own field is the War Production Board, which Mr. Snyder now believes should be given the reins of reconversion.

Urging Congress and the administration to make haste in planning instead of trailing our postwar economy in preaching a lesson as old as the story of Joseph. Surely we can heed at last, after these years of blood-built prosperity, the devastating logic of our business and industrial history and plan ahead for full employment. The principle is as simple as the storing up of corn in Egypt, but it can't be put to work by a Congress on vacation, nor will it be put to work by a Congress lacking urgent requests from the President.



SETUP FOR AN ECONOMIC PEARL HARBOR

How It Works

Reports today from both American and Japanese sources agree that the devastation wrought by the first atomic bomb surpasses anything hitherto known in the history of warfare, in extent as well as in intensity.

Sixty per cent of Hiroshima, a city approximating Denver in population, was wiped out by the one bomb. Virtually all life was extinguished in the main area of the explosion's blast. Five major industrial targets were wiped out, leveled as if they had been in the path of a gigantic bulldozer.

So the awesome potentialities described by President Truman in his announcement of the revolutionary discovery are realized. Furthermore, new meaning is written into a section of the ultimatum issued from Potsdam on July 26, a section which the Japs may have considered mere rhetoric at the time. That section's terms said:

> The might that now is converged on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the mere, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people.
>
> The full application of our military power will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and the utter destruction of the Japanese homeland.

A sample of that immense and active power has now been delivered. Gen. Spaatz announces today that more of the atomic bombs are in readiness for other Japanese cities. There is talk of another ultimatum, but the atomic bomb speaks its own summons to surrender. The mere fact of its immense destructive force, as elucidated by broadcasts and leaflets to all Japan, should be the final argument.

The Jap Cabinet is reported in emergency session. Nothing less than the fate of a nation of more than 70,000,000 rests on its decision. It should be obvious now to the most fanatical Jap that the saving of face, devotion to the Mikado and fighting to the bitter end are meaningless phrases, alongside the terrifying fact of the cosmic destructive power directed against the nation.

Barriers to Public Efficiency

Narrow-minded civic indifference is being attacked on two fronts in St. Louis. The City Counselor, Mr. Dinsmoor, rules that the city has authority to employ two architects for the Art Museum's postwar expansion project, even though they are not residents of St. Louis. And the Public Education Association expresses a widespread public feeling in urging that the Board of Education abandon the requirement that only graduates of Harris or Stowe teachers' colleges can become teachers in the city's grade schools.

Not much defense can be offered for these restrictive policies. Both are based on the parochial principle of "local jobs for local people," which puts the potential employee's interest ahead of the city's general welfare. It ties the hands of municipal officials in obtaining the services of needed specialists, or even of obtaining the most capable persons for technical duties.

The two architects were selected as the men best fitted for the Art Museum work. Many competent teacher applicants, including St. Louisans who have been educated in other cities, are barred from our elementary schools. In each instance, the sound rule of merit, not residence, as the first consideration is ignored, and inefficiency is invited.

Comptroller Nolle is calling on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a declaration of policy on this matter. This should be forthcoming, and it should be a declaration that knocks out the old restrictions. Similarly, the Board of Education ought to take down its own barrier against talent.

The AFL Stands Aloof

"Workers of the world, unite!" is a rousing slogan. But Karl Marx wrote it, in the Communist Manifesto, and perhaps that's why William Green will have nothing whatever to do with anything that even resembles a meeting of labor representatives from foreign countries. The AFL president has just announced that the existing world organization, the International Federation of Trade Unions, is extinct as far as he is concerned, and the new one, the World Trade Union Conference, will be greeted with a stony stare by his group.

Of course, these international bodies are a long way from the purposes proclaimed by Karl Marx in 1848. They are not calling on proletarians to throw off their chains, or exhorting them to win the world. They merely assemble to discuss such non-revolutionary matters as wage scales and safety standards and maximum hours, with the idea that, in a rapidly shrinking world, gains by workers in one country benefit those in other countries, and reduce the competition of low-paid labor with well-paid labor.

The trouble is that Russians are present at these conferences, and so are CIO delegates. Mr. Green has no fondness for either. In fact, he has only recently proclaimed that the CIO is under the spell of Karl Marx, and this is his excuse for sending delegates just as objectionable as ship stewards from Magnitogorsk and Stalingrad, for the AFL's answer to an invitation to international meetings is in the purest isolationist idiom: No.

Fifty nations sign a Charter for world cooperation. They set up international machinery not only for peace but to improve the lot of the world's workers. The people everywhere are realizing as never before that other countries' welfare is a part of their own welfare. But the AFL smugly freezes itself in, and shuts an international round table as it would a conference of predestined souls. The last stronghold of isolationism stands lonely and aloof.

This Amazing August

Our mornings have the bracing exuberance of "October's bright blue weather." Our noons, though the calendar and seasonal custom call for softened asphalt, linger temperately in the seventies. Our nights bring reminders of lake breezes and mountain cabins and the cotton door left ajar.

That's August in St. Louis, at least as of the present moment—and how we're hoping it lasts for a while.

Wars used to be made at Potsdam, but now-adays it's maps.

The Flower of All the Armies

A Memorable Novel of Stature With Some Real People in It

The Mirror of Public Opinion

The Yank is our priceless weapon, War Department official declares; well-educated, serious, tactically keen, he has a just pride in his military skill; democracy's favorite son, he has stirred the imagination of the world and will come home a very fine man.

From an Address by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Our priceless weapon in this war is our soldier, this matchless American who by skill and alertness, ingenuity and understanding, sacrifice and courage, has whipped the Wehrmacht and is going to finish off the Imperial Japanese Army.

It is not entirely correct to assume that now, after nearly four years of war, the GI is just a civilian dressed up in military clothing, performing the hard tasks of war.

The GI is a great soldier, the flower of all the armies I have ever seen, or of which I have read or heard.

No other soldier in history has been so well educated. No other soldier has ever advanced into battle so keenly aware of the causes and causes of war, of the implications of war or of the awful cost of war.

Steuben, 163 years ago, wrote a friend in Europe about the American soldier of the Revolutionary Army: "The genius of this nation is not to be compared to Prussians, Austrians or French. You say to one of your soldiers, 'Do this,' and he does it; but here I'm obliged to say: 'This is the reason why you ought to do this,' and then he does it."

No Time for Regrets

Our soldier today is serious and grim—but keen, tactically intelligent, and he has learned well the old lesson of war: kill or get killed. He knows and studies his weapons—and does not waste time in bravado.

His job is a soldier's job, and he has shouldered its burden along with his rifle. He has dispensed with the sentimentalism of war and has replaced it with a technical adaptability which makes effective the most advanced weapons of modern times.

Without his easy skill in adapting the advanced principles of science, all the factories and laboratories and advanced technicians of modern weapons would be of no avail.

He is the best soldier in the world, because he not only has the best equipment in the world, but because he has the mind and heart to use it effectively. Our men are always on the offensive, with a supreme confidence which is akin to genius.

A flight by airplane over the islands of the Pacific is astounding. The one island in a group held by us is a hive of activity. The terrain is covered with air strips and good roads. Ships and depots are running full blast to keep all equipment in condition.

Best Weapons in History

Airplanes strike out at enemy-held islands at all stages of activity. Over and over again the Japanese repair bombed runways and camps, only to see their work ruined by another sharp attack. They try to build boats and radio in hidden places, only to have these craft blown to pieces as soon as they touch the water.

The American island is a site of energy and will to work and win. The Japanese-held islands are locked in the primitive stillness of the jungles and forests and are hemmed in by our Navy.

This will to work and win springs from the soldier's fearless heart. He carries into those far-off battles a love of country and a pride in his military skill.

This Army, with its better weapons than any in history, makes better use of them. This Army has better health than any in history, not only because we give the soldier the best medical attention, but because the soldier is intelligent enough to take care of himself.

He does not go into battle helpless and hopeless, feeling that he is doomed. He goes in to kill the enemy and to come out a whole man.

The American soldier of today is taller, heavier and is tougher mentally and physically than any he has met. He not only has a higher regard for physical soundness, but is more religious than the soldier of the past. Our soldier is not ashamed to pray.

Will Return as Men

He is open-handed and open-hearted, but he is democracy's favorite son, and he has stirred the imagination of the world. The simple, unaffected charm of his personality has been ashored in the crucible of war, but it has not been changed materially. There is no cause for concern over what his behavior will be after this war.

Out of all the millions of us, the GI makes up one huge class that appreciates home and country, for he has seen as much under foreign skies, as much which is so different. Many of our soldiers have spent years overseas without once seeing the American flag displayed. The flag does not float over posts and fortifications when the enemy is about. Our soldiers carry the flag in their hearts, and for this let us be thankful.

Inquiries are now coming in thick and fast about the soldier—how long it will take him to finish his job, and what kind of man he will be when he comes home.

There is plenty of nonsense afloat about the mind of the returning soldier, as if he had become in some way abnormal and would require some special treatment. Let no one lose any sleep over that.

I would say that a man will return, where once was a boy. He will be mature and harder and healthier. You will find him self-reliant. You can depend upon him for a definite idea of what he wants to do.

BETTER THAN SUPPRESSION

From the Philadelphia Record.

Attempted suppression of an idea is like hitting a nail on the head. The harder you hit it, the further you drive it in.

So we think the Russians are off the beam when they advocate suppression of the new German song, "Berlin Will Rise Again."

Introduced in a Berlin night club, the song, defiant in words and catchy in tune, was an immediate hit among Germans. One Russian described it as "very dangerous."

But you don't kill a song by suppressing it. Just the contrary. The Germans should be encouraged to sing and play that song morning, noon and night. If that isn't enough, it should be plugged by the American radio in Germany. Perhaps Allied sound trucks should since it all day long in Berlin's rubble-strewn streets.

Here in America, we've killed some of our most successful songs that way. There's nothing so fatal as endless repetition, especially on the radio.

Wonder what happened to "Pistol Packin' Mama"?

A Book of Fine War Reporting

"History in the Writing," by the Foreign Correspondents of Time, Life and Fortune. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York.)

The Luce publications suffer from an embarrassment of superlative riches, thanks to the industry and alertness of their large foreign staff and special contributors. Only a fraction of these writers' war reports can appear in print; the surplus is filed for background and reference. When the idea for this book was conceived, Gordon Carroll got the job of winnowing the accumulation of some 5,000,000 words, selecting and arranging what he considered best and editing the material down to a 400-page book.

The result is a volume of 32 pieces of excellent reporting, from the fall of France to D-day, representing all fronts as seen by some of the war period's outstanding correspondents. The coverage is chronological, but with no pretense of completeness, and the editor has supplied introductions and explanatory matter.

St. Louis readers will be interested in articles by two former members of the Post-Dispatch news staff: an account of a Flying Fortress mission over France, by Roy Alexander, and a report by Sidney L. James on the achievements of Torpedo Squadron 6, annihilated save for one man at Midway.

A Memorable Novel of Stature With Some Real People in It

"The Wayfarers," by Dan Wickenden. (William Morrow & Co., New York.)

When a newspaper man writes a novel, it is usually swiftly paced, readable and at least externally realistic, and so it is not surprising to find that "The Wayfarers" has these qualities.

Mr. Wickenden's abilities do not stop here. He has much of the understanding of human beings, much of the worldly tolerance which is necessary to give a novel stature. The book is, therefore, an earnest and memorable work of fiction.

What makes the novel most memorable is Mr. Wickenden's characterization of a girl on the borderline of maturity, not, as the phrase goes, knowing her own mind, and therefore capable of causing great distress to her decent and ardent young suitor. The author, while he sees the problem from the boy's point of view, understands the girl better than most impatient men would. His treatment of this problem alone would give him some stature as a novelist.

* * *

His treatment of maturity is no less understanding. The redemption of Norris Bryant, while less passionately presented than the love affair of Pat and Johnny, is genuine and moving. Nothing could be truer than the passion of Johnny's youthful affair or the calm of Norris's mature courtship of Betty Lou.

Mr. Wickenden might have made Vincent Rourke less of a heel without sacrificing drama. He might have made the conclusion rather less Gothic (to use his own word). These are real flaws in an otherwise satisfying novel.

But there are real people in this book, and the things that happen to them illustrate significantly the theme sentence which the author found in a volume by Daniel Long: "The problems of life seem largest to an egoist; they diminish if not fade as one feels the life of others," and "A man's success or failure in business and profession is not interesting compared to his success or failure as a human being. We doubt the value of success achieved at the expense of love or friendship." These theme sentences constitute Mr. Wickenden's statement of good intentions—intentions which he has happily realized.

When it makes its point so well, a book written from such decent and honest premises deserves to be read.

Denver. JOSEPH J. FIREBAUGH.

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EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

In Defense of President Truman

MOUNTING American criticism of the Potsdam decisions reveals a growing disappointment. Foreign students of American public opinion are convinced that unless the President's awaited explanation of Potsdam to the citizens contains a few unexpected realities, complaint about the whole diplomatic role is likely to grow.

Not all the American critics are in agreement, naturally. Some blame our decisions, others something quite different. Yet there is an all but universal feeling that somehow or other the Soviets get too much of everything, from territories to reparations.

Why, Americans are asking themselves, should we continually be paying more for Soviet friendship than the Soviets seem willing to pay for ours? Our experts tell us that now, and for some years to come, the United States, and not the Soviet Union, is the strongest power on earth.

Inheritance from F. D. R.

This — in my judgment — is the question that Americans would like to have their President answer.

To the same token, it is the one question to which no answer will be forthcoming. For to answer it fully and frankly, Harry S. Truman would have to analyze and criticize the policy of his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Truman inherited an international situation that, from one viewpoint, was irremediably compromised.

President Roosevelt drove no bargain with any of our allies at the time our help was a matter of life and death to them. At Moscow, at Teheran, at Yalta, he concentrated on ending the war quickly and obtaining an international organization to keep the peace.

The Soviets, on the other hand, concentrated on obtaining his approval for their own very concrete notions of how to make the world safe for the Soviet Union. These notions unquestionably conflicted with the Atlantic Charter and with general American notions of what would be just and beneficial to the United States. Therefore the Americans got the international organization, the Soviets the concrete advantages they wanted.

Facts Were Concealed.

President Roosevelt did not object. He did not fear the expansion of the Soviet economic system and of Soviet power. He foresaw a world divided into areas of preponderancy—a system that could be made to work only if each of the Big Three powers gave a virtually free hand to the two others in their areas in return for a free hand in its own.

This new version of isolation could be made less distasteful to Americans if the actual details remained concealed from them. And concealed they were, not only by Soviet and British censorship, but by our own State Department.

Between the Teheran and Yalta conferences, President Roosevelt came to realize that the little that did leak out concerning the British and Soviet views was making many Americans feel sick. So the President issued a rebuke to the British. Then at Yalta he obtained a promise that henceforth the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe would be ruled "democratically" and with freedom of information.

When these promises were not carried out, Soviet-American relations became cooler.

This was the situation President Truman inherited. He could not well repudiate the Roosevelt policy. The harm—if any—had been done. In Eastern Europe the Soviets were the physical masters. The new President's aim had to be keeping the present and future peace between Moscow and Washington. He must concentrate on unify what areas of conflict and try to remove the germs of discord.

High Price Was Paid.

Setting up the United Nations Organization was the first step. To the Soviets this was of secondary interest. The American people were backing us to keep their grandsons alive. If the Soviets had backed out of the organization, no peace could have been reached. But all San Francisco, the Russians came along and signed.

The next crucial area was Germany. For years the members of the European Advisory Commission in London had been unable to reach a common policy toward Germany. Yet continuous conflict between the occupying powers would have been fatal. Therefore the President concentrated — politically — on getting three-power agreement on Germany. He paid a good deal for this agreement — some people think too much—but he got it.

If the Potsdam agreement is loyally carried out, Germany will never again threaten world peace and never become a bone of contention between the other countries.

For this success, the President paid something. He fell in with the practice of secret diplomacy.

For this reason:

Had the Soviet demands been made known to the American people, this might have wrecked the conference.

MARQUIS CHILDS

A Warning to Mankind

RELEASE at long last of the successful development of an atomic explosive is news that is literally earth-shaking. This has been the most carefully guarded secret of the entire war. While a great deal of guessing went on, only three or four men really knew what was happening in two great war centers, one in Tennessee and one in the State of Washington.

When President Truman took the oath of office as President and Commander in Chief, he was told for the first time about the atomic project. But even as chairman of the influential Senate War Investigating Committee, or as Vice President, had he been taken into the secret.

A Race With the Enemy.

For months, the Office of Censorship has sent out warnings against even indirect references to the fact that we might be making such an explosive. It was forbidden even to hint that we were in a race with Germany and Japan to find such an explosive, although our enemies must surely have known that we were working desperately toward the same goal that their scientists were seeking.

Even toward the end of the European war, our military leaders, including Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, did not discount the possibility that the Germans might get there first with mass production of the unprecedented new destructive force. I heard Eisenhower say a month before V-E day that the Germans were known quite well to make it clear he did not discount the possibility—they suddenly came out with a new weapon.

From time to time there were rumors that the Germans were about to come through with the atom-smashing explosive. Partially stories circulated as to the lengths to which the Allies went to checkmate the possibility.

Fantastic Story.

One was that Allied agents were sent into Germany, knowing that almost certainly they could never come out alive, to kill 20 German scientists who were directing the Nazi atomic project in highly secret laboratories far below the earth's surface. The report is that the mission was successful.

Yes, it is fantastic. But in the time in which we live, with rival struggling for possession of forces whose full fury they cannot gauge, anything is credible.

Early last January, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, made a momentous speech on the floor of the Senate. He said that the nations of the world must cooperate or the human race would go down to destruction. He hinted of new weapons far more powerful than any that had been used up to that time. A similar warning came from Field Marshal Jan Smuts on the eve of the San Francisco Conference.

Well, here it is. This is the unveiling—that great pillar of smoke and fire towering over Hiroshima, or what was once Hiroshima. The bomb is 2000 times more powerful than the ton blockbuster which was the biggest thing up until now. That is a fact that most of us cannot even take in.

Atomic energy knows neither friend nor foe. It is primeval force. It is a new beginning, a new world, or it is the end.

A Choice Must Be Made.

As President Truman suggested in his statement, its possibilities are infinite. That assumes that we can keep the peace. It assumes that we have the maturity to look the facts in the face; to understand that we have no guarantee of perpetuity on this planet.

The secret is ours today. But such secrets do not keep. Brilliant science has made great strides during this war. In all probability, Soviet scientists are working along the same lines as did our men of science in harnessing the atom.

The sad thing is that with one part of our mind we are still slowly struggling out of the Stone Age. On the technical side, man has moved up into the twenty-first century with Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon.

Professional optimists, and often professional military men, will say smugly that each new weapon always develops a counter. That may have been true back in the days of the arquebus. But it is not true today. A fighter plane was developed to counter the bomber. Yet half the world is today in utter ruin.

That pillar of smoke above Hiroshima is a sign of warning to all the world. Mankind must now make a choice. There can be no more evasion.

J. FRED GILSTER FUNERAL

J. Fred Gilster, lawyer of Chester, Ill., former United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, died today in Jewish Hospital, after three weeks' illness. He was 62 years old, and a graduate of Washington University.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nora Spring Gilster; two sons, John S. Gilster, his associate in the practice, and Maj. Ralph H. Gilster; two brothers and two sisters. The funeral will be held at the Robert J. Anderson undertaking establishment, Clayton road and Concordia lane. Burial will be at Chester.

World's Champion Bridge Team.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (A.P.)—Howard Schenken, Edward Horton and Samuel Fry, all of New York, and Oswald Jacoby of Dallas, Tex., won the master team of four contract bridge world's championship early today.

St. Louisans' War Exploits

COL. HARRIS CITED; LED TWO INVASIONS

Held Post as Executive Planning Officer in Strike at Southern France.

COL. WILLIAM W. HARRIS, who was executive planning officer for the south France invasion last August, returned to St. Louis Monday after nearly two years overseas.

His return coincided with the award to him of the Legion of Merit for his organizational work preliminary to the French amphibious operation and the earlier capture of the island of Elba off Italy. He was cited for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" in the period from Nov. 20, 1943, to last July 31, while with Allied Force Headquarters in Africa and Italy.

Col. Harris, 39-year-old West Point graduate, went ashore with assault troops at Elba, where a French division wrested the island from German defenders after a three-day battle in May last year. The operation partly was designed to prepare French troops for Gen. John de Lattre de Tassigny, now commanding the Fre[illegible] First Army, for the subsequent landings on its home shores, Col. Harris said.

The colonel, whose task it was to coordinate planning details for the two campaigns, will report to Washington after a month's leave. He became chief of the theater branch in the Army Service Forces' plans and operations section. He flew back to the United States from Europe in a plane carrying Gen. Stafford E. Somervell from the Potsdam conference.

"It was lucky break for me," Col. Harris related. "I was in Naples, I set to take a boat, when I encountered a member of the general's party. I was invited to fly with them." By coincidence, the colonel's orders were to report to Gen. Somervell in Washington.

Col. Harris is spending his leave with his wife, Mrs. Ruth D. Harris, 7328 Forsythe boulevard, Clayton. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harris, live at the Sarah Hotel here.

* * *

Sergeant Loses Arm.

Tech. Sgt. Lowell W. Davis, 47th Field avenue, lost an arm on the beaches of Okinawa after he had fought gallantly in defense of his country from the human rocks of Attu, in the Aleutians, to the victorious invasion of Okinawa last April. A dispatch from McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Tex., describes how Sgt. Davis led his men on the battlefield.

On Leyte, Sgt. Davis was ordered to lead his platoon of 12 infantrymen and a medical corpsman to rescue the bodies of three men who had been hit by the Japs. "I was attacked by 50 Japs and had to use machine guns," he said. "We couldn't hold and had to withdraw. I lost one killed and five wounded. One stretcher was bended during the retreat, and I crawled back and carried him to safety." For this action he received the Bronze Star.

During the battle of Attu, Sgt. Davis' company made a four-day attack on Hills 355pn against two companies of Japanese. To reach the hill they had to cross 200 yards of unprotected ground. The hill was taken, but only 30 men were left in the gallant company.

His final campaign was Okinawa. Describing his last battle action, Sgt. Davis said: "We were making an landing on the island and had g[illegible] an about 100 yards in on the beach. The platoon was in a ditch, and I stood up to look for a command signs of advance. Just then an artillery shell hit nearby, wounding me in the arm and chest. It was later necessary to amputate my arm." He is now convalescing at McCloskey General Hospital.

* * *

Freed on Pilsudski, Yelladanets.

Theodore H. Clister, formerly of 516 Tower Grove avenue, who was recently freed after 39 months of Japanese internment in the Philippines, has refused to return to his home here, but instead has volunteered to work as a civilian machinist for the Army Air Forces in the Far East, an Army dispatch has reported.

Clister left St. Louis in 1937 to enlist in the Air Corps, and in 1939 was stationed in Manila. In 1937 he was discharged to accept a position with a civilian aviation school near Manila. In 1939 he rejoined the Air Corps in a civilian capacity, and was captured by the Japanese in December, 1941. He was liberated from the Los Banos camp last Feb. 24.

* * *

Shot at by Guys.

Cpl. William Gilbert, 319 Hamilton avenue, was in Zama, Algeria, three days after the German surrender when he discovered that there was still some shooting going on. A bullet whizzed over his head and a patrol was sent out to investigate. Two 20-year-old boys were found with regular German army rifles. They were members of the Hitler Youth Movement, and said they had been given the rifles by Nazi officers, with instructions to kill as many Americans as possible.

Cpl. Gilbert, who is home on a furlough visiting his wife, Mrs. Ina Gilbert, said that his greatest misfortune during his eight months overseas came about when

Decorated



REED — ECHOLS

JONES — POSEY

PUBLIC IS ASKED TO COUNT METEORS IN WEEKEND DISPLAY

Society Also Wants to Know Duration, Direction of Brilliant Ones.

Edwin E. Felton, regional director for the American Meteor Society, has asked observers of the Perseid meteors which will appear Friday, Saturday and Sunday to make an hourly count of the visible meteors, and the direction and duration of particularly brilliant ones. Information should be mailed to his home, 6562 Dunlay avenue.

Reaching a climax of brilliance early Saturday night, the meteors may be seen in numbers from 30 to 100 hourly. They are called Perseid meteors because the point whence their visible paths appear to meet when traced backward is near the constellation Perseus.

The Perseid meteors follow in the orbit of Tuttle's Comet of 1862. The average meteor visible to the naked eye is scarcely larger than a grain of sand. It is incinerated until, striking the earth's atmosphere, its diameter equals course it to burn with great intensity. It becomes visible about 70 miles above the earth, and dies out at a height of 34 miles.

CARL F. DEICHMAN DIES; RETIRED CONSULAR OFFICIAL

Carl F. Deichman, former member of the United States Consular Service until his retirement eight years ago, died last night at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Eureka, Mo., of infirmities of age. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Deichman, a native of St. Louisan, lived at the Statler Hotel, 3810 South Grand boulevard, following his retirement after 30 years in the consular service. His last post was United States Consul-General at Lisbon, Portugal. He previously had held posts in Japan, Formosa, India, Peru, Brazil and Chile.

He is survived by two brothers, Oscar Deichman, 6115A Find avenue, and Paul W. Deichman, 3420 Pontiac avenue. He never was married. Funeral services will be at Kron undertaking establishment, 2707 North Grand boulevard. Burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

$4,000,000 CANCER INSTITUTE GRANT BY SLOAN FOUNDATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (A.P.)—A $4,000,000 grant for a new institute for cancer research was announced yesterday by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors.

The grant is from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The new plans will be called the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

A $1,000,000 building will be erected in New York City alongside the present Memorial Hospital, oldest cancer institute in the United States. The foundation will contribute $200,000 a year for 10 years toward operating costs of the new institute. Sloan estimated that amount as about half what the institute will need for operation and research.

He said the institute is entirely a personal venture of himself and Dr. Charles F. Kettering, vice president and director of research of General Motors.

He discovered a wine cellar. He made the discovery by himself and tasted over 200 bottles in less than two hours. They all turned out to be a soft variety of apple cider.

Lt. Robert S. Meyer, 3617 Minnesota avenue, a Lightning fighter pilot based in the Philippines, recently had the embarrassing experience of trailing down an alleged Japanese submarine, only to discover he was attacking a peaceful whale, a Thirteenth Air Force dispatch has announced. Lt. Meyer's sense of sportsmanship prevented him from strafing the mammal.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Our Offices and Plant Will Close AUGUST 4th to 13th
ST. LOUIS CARPET
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES
Erker's

YOUR VACUUM CLEANER REPAIRED
8-POINT SPECIAL
• NEW BELTS
• OIL AND GREASE
• ADJUST MOTOR
• NEW CASTERS
• NEW SPRINGS
• REPAIR BEARINGS
• ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS CHECKED
FREE PICK-UP
$4.95
PROSPECT 3278
LUX VACUUM STORES

CITED FOR GETTING SUPPLIES TO FRONT

Capt. G. T. Guernsey III Wins Bronze Star for Coordinating Units.

Capt. George T. Guernsey III has been awarded the Bronze Star for his services with the Signal Corps in the European theater. He was cited for "superior effort in effecting co-ordination between echelons required to accomplish a flow of signal equipment to forward areas during extremely active operations against the enemy."

His wife, Mrs. Margaret Morgan Guernsey, lives with her mother, Mrs. George W. Buhl, 7305 Princeton avenue, University City. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Guernsey Jr., live at 2100 Westerlund avenue.

Col. Byron Kile, former executive officer of the Field Director of Ammunition Plants, St. Louis Ordnance District, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. Col. Kile, who formerly lived at 6300 McPherson avenue, is now commanding officer of the Kankakee Ordnance Works and the Elwood Ordnance Plant, both located at Joliet, Ill.

Col. Fred G. Hansen, East St. Louis physician serving with the T-Force Operations Staff in Southwestern China, has been awarded a medal by the Chinese government for his care of Chinese soldiers and civilians. His wife, Mrs. Marion Hansen, and his two children live at 61 Signal Hill boulevard.

Col. Hansen, 40 years old, previously had been awarded the Bronze Star. He was graduated from St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1933, and had practiced at Warrensville, Ohio.

Marine Pvt. Charles W. Shoulders, Jr., of Belleville has been awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in the battle of Iwo. He wiped out three enemy machine gun with a flame thrower, and then attacked and destroyed an enemy bunker with an automatic rifle. He is the son of Mrs. Grace Shoulders of Belleville.

Staff Sgt. Robert B. Blackhouse, 21, gunner on a Superfortress, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters for participation in 25 missions over Japan. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony S. Blackhouse, 6029 Minnesota avenue.

Second Lt. George H. Ford, co-pilot of a cargo transport plane based in India, has received the Air Medal upon completion of 150 hours of operation flight over India-China air routes. His parents are Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Ford, 407 Winslow drive, Lemay.

Capt. Wade H. Adnire, armored infantry officer, has been decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France, Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany from July, 1944 to May, 1945. His wife, Mrs. W. H. Adnire, lives in O'Fallon, Mo.

Sgt. John Echols, Negro infantryman, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Italy. When contact with a forward artillery observer was broken in heavy fighting, Sgt. Echols volunteered to carry a radio through intense shell fire to the observer. His gallantry enabled our troops to repel a strong enemy counter-attack. His mother, Mrs. Emma Echols, lives at 2732 Randolph street.

1.t. Alfred H. Wallow, infantry officer, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat in Italy. He is the son of Mrs. Ella Wallow, 2141 Hendon place.

1.t. Donald Crenshaw, infantry officer, has been decorated with the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action in Italy. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Crenshaw of the Park Plaza Hotel.

Tech. Sgt. Hugh F. Jennings, supply sergeant of an amphibious tractor battalion, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service from October, 1944, until January in operations on Leyte. His wife, Mrs. Jeanette Jennings, lives at 7 Hudson road, Rock Hill Village.

Staff Sgt. Russell E. Aston, infantryman, previously was reported as receiving the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in Germany. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Messinger, 9020 Westminster place. After completing her first year at Vassar College in early July she went to Pascoag, Md., where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. George Fabian Tittmann (Frances Messinger), and their young daughter, Carol. Lt. Tittmann, Chaplain Corps, U.S.N.R., who recently returned after 18 months' time of duty in the South Pacific, is stationed at Patuxent River Naval Air Station.

Summering in Michigan.

MRS. OSCAR H. VIETHS, 4711 Lake avenue, has taken a cottage at Epworth Heights, Ludington, Mich., for the summer season. With her there is her daughter, Mrs. Mortimer P. Burroughs Jr., 6017 Pershing avenue, and her granddaughters, Laura Lee and Dorcas Burroughs, twins. Now arrivals at Epworth Heights are Mr. and Mrs. John M. Drescher, 10 Wydown terrace, who left St. Louis late last week.

Mrs. Loren W. Sloan, 123 East Marmod place, returned several days ago after a vacation at the resort.

* * *

Maj. and Mrs. Jules Dunlap Campbell, 620 Pennsylvania avenue, University City, and their young daughter, Helen Kingsland Campbell, are in Commonwoe, Wis., for Maj. Campbell's leave. An ordnance officer, he is stationed in St. Louis. Mrs. Campbell was Miss Isabel Bonnoch, daughter of Mrs. Arthur A. Bonnoch, 5016 Cates avenue.

Lt. Arthur A. Bonnoch Jr., an Army medical officer, is on duty in Denver, and is living at the Denver Club.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Handy, 601 Price road, are at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass. They left last week and the night of their arrival celebrated Mr. Handy's birthday anniversary at a dinner previously planned by his wife.

* * *

Return From Western Trip.

MR. and MRS. JAMES G. CONSELMAN, 6326 Pershing avenue, and their son, Jimmy, have returned home after a several weeks' stay in the Pacific northwest. They went first to Lostine, Ore., to be guests of Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Douglas, at their summer home. Later the Conselmans were guests in Portland, Ore., of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Hoyt, and before returning to St. Louis spent several days at Sun Valley, Idaho. While in Portland Mr. Hoyt, publisher of the Oregonian, Portland newspaper, gave a stag party for Mr. Conselman at which one of the guests was Oregon's Gov. Earl Snell.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Moser, 16 Delmarch road, Ladue, are entertaining Miss Barbara Mueller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Mueller of Grosse Point, Mich. She arrived a week ago to stay until the end of this week, and is being feted at informal parties.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A LOW spreading arrangement of white summer flowers on a mantel flanked by palms and candles will afford a simple setting for the marriage this afternoon of Miss Henrietta Randolph Mudd and Tech. Sgt. Burt Tolson Durdom at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Mudd, 6343 McPherson avenue. The immediate families will hear Msgr. John P. Spencer perform the ceremony at 4 o'clock and remain for the informal reception, to which additional relatives and friends have been invited.

The only attendant for the bride will be Miss Caroline Dierker of Nauvoo, Ill., a former classmate at Maryville College. Frank Eadie Jr., of Springfield, N.J., the bridegroom's brother-in-law, will be best man, and Randolph Mudd Jr., and John O'Malley, groomsmen. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. George Andsworth Durdom of Wilmington, Del. They were unable to be here for the wedding, but their daughter, Mrs. Eadie, accompanied her husband to St. Louis.

Other out-of-town guests include Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Nelson Greene Jr., of Columbia, O., Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Horne (Mary Lou Forshay), who are with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Forshay; Mrs. Thomas Crenshaw (Frances Mudd), the bride's cousin, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Mary Catherine McLaraey of Broadfield, Mo., and Miss Alma Beth Clergot of Indianapolis, former classmates of the bride. A close friend, Mrs. Robert Britt, will play the wedding music on an organ installed for the occasion.

The bridal gown of white brocaded taffeta, worn over a crinoline slip, is fashioned with a heart-shaped neckline and bracelet sleeves in the bishop hollow. Wearing a fingertip veil from a seed pearl coronet, the bride will carry a crescent-shaped bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias.

Miss Dierker will be in pale blue taffeta, patterned after that of the bride. Her headpiece will be a ruffled tulle coronet and her flowers delphinium, shading from pale to dark blue.

Miss Mudd was graduated from the Academy of the Sacred Heart and completed her junior year at Maryville College in June. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Mudd and Mrs. Claude Hamilton Watmore and the late Mr. Watmore.

The bridegroom's father is pastor of St. George's Presbyterian Church near Wilmington. He wears the Bronze Star and a presidential citation with one Oak Leaf Cluster, awarded in Italy where he served 17 months. Before entering the Army he attended the University of Delaware, where he joined Theta Chi fraternity. After a honeymoon at Rehoboth, Md., he will take his bride to Newport News, near Langley Field, Va., to live.

* * *

Miss Polly Messinger arrived home recently to spend the remainder of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Messinger, 9020 Westminster place. After completing her first year at Vassar College in early July she went to Pascoag, Md., where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. George Fabian Tittmann (Frances Messinger), and their young daughter, Carol. Lt. Tittmann, Chaplain Corps, U.S.N.R., who recently returned after 18 months' time of duty in the South Pacific, is stationed at Patuxent River Naval Air Station.

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ATROCITY PHOTOS SEEN BY 1263 IN FLAT RIVER, MO.

Exhibit to Move to Sikeston for Display Saturday and Sunday.

The Post-Dispatch photos of Nazi atrocities, exhibited yesterday in Flat River, Mo., were seen by 1263 persons at the Rhea Building on West Main street. The exhibition will continue there today between one and 9 p.m.

On Friday and Saturday the life-size pictures will be exhibited in Sikeston, Mo., at the National Guard Armory. The Sikeston Herald and the Sikeston Standard are co-sponsoring the display with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In addition to the set of photomurals being shown in Missouri and Illinois towns, a duplicate set is currently being exhibited in Boston and will be sent to Cleveland, O., on Aug. 20.

19 ST. LOUIS SERVICE MEN GET FURLOUGHS AT BARRACKS

Nineteen St. Louis soldiers were among the 263 Missouri and Iowa men of the 113th Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-eighth Division who received 30-day furloughs at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, before joining the fight against the Japanese.

The Twenty-eighth Division, known as the "Bucket of Blood" Division of the "Gentlemen From Hell," was the first American Division to cross the German border in strength and was guarding a 20-mile gap in the lines near Wiltz, Luxembourg when the Germans started the breakthrough on Dec. 16, 1944. "The Bucket of Blood" Division held up the push four days after being surrounded three times. The Division is now enroute to the Pacific.

St. Louisans who received furloughs yesterday were: Lt. Anthony R. Moody, 6914 Labadie avenue; Pfc. John D. Robinson, 4055 Potomac street; Lt. Richard W. Grossman, 3582 Hartford street; Pvt. Joseph W. Chanits Jr., 10234 John Avenue; Cpl. Kenneth W. Untrecht, 4142 Maryland avenue; Cpl. Joe H. Frankel, 5943 Page avenue; Pfc. Albert J. Clingan, 3622 Union boulevard; Pfc. Henry G. Boeskenroeger, 2109 Cottondon street; Pfc. Terrance E. Wingbermuehle, 3561 Newport avenue; Pvt. Fred R. Smith, 4438 Swan avenue; Pvt. Nick Lopipero, 6158A Grace avenue; Pfc. Francis X. Winkeler, 1407 Penrose street; Pfc. William H. Wattenth, 3944A Russell boulevard; Pfc. John B. Wallis, 1742 Missouri avenue; Pfc. Walter J. Brooks, 1107 Soulard street; Sgt. Joseph Busci, 2235 Edwards street; Pfc. John Purtcell, 9633 Botanical avenue; Pfc. John H. Knop, 2741 Dakota street, and Pfc. Joseph Orlando, 1316 North Eighteenth street.

STORE OPEN THURSDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
WINSTON'S
The House of Fabrics
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For essential travel from
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TWA
FLIES THE WAY

MORE SHOES FOR FAMILY SOON IN $1.25 TO $6.25 RANGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A.P.)—A larger supply of inexpensive shoes was forecast yesterday as the War Production Board lifted controls on the number of pairs that may be produced.

The conversion order relieved end non-rationed lines of adults', children's and infants' shoes which sell at retail at an estimated range of $1.25 to $6.25.

WPB predicted improved supply in about 60 days, but said total production still would be below prewar volume. Both leather and non-leather, work and dress types are covered by the order. Previously all shoe production had been restricted to specified percentages of base period output.

Jaccard's Saint Louis

New Jewel Choker
$4.74
"Wear this double-strand choker of jewels around your throat . . . large pearls" with multicolored beads. A flattering fashion for your costumes.
Single-strand chokers, $2.49
Write or Call Peggy Brooks for Mail or Phone Orders—Dia. 1[illegible]
HERMOD · Jaccard · KING Saint Louis
LOCUST at NINTH STREET
MAin 3975
JEWELERS TO AMERICA FOR 115 YEARS

Attend our
Canning and Preservation Demonstrations

starting Friday, August 10,
at 1:45 p. m. in the Housewares Department, Fifth Floor

Plan to attend each of this series of four lectures given in cooperation with the Union Electric Company on four succeeding Fridays. Here are the interesting topics you'll hear discussed and demonstrated:

"The Freezing Preservation of Foods" Aug. 10.

"Water Bath and Pressure Canning Procedures"; August 17.

"Preservation of Vegetables by Salting and Brining"; August 24.

"General Canning Procedures" (using a minimum amount of sugar); August 31.

STIX, BAER & FULLER

Titan Hanover, the Favorite, Wins First Heat of Hambletonian

Beats 18 Rivals in 2.04 3-4

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Titan Hanover, so prohibitive a favorite that he was barred in the wagering, won the first heat of the $50,000 Hambletonian today before a crowd estimated at 35,000 at Good Time park.

Titan Hanover, driven by Harry Pownall and owned by E. Roland Harriman and Major Elbridge Gerry, took the lead soon after passing the half-mile post and finished a length in front of Octave Blake's Axomite of Plainfield, N. J.

He trotted the mile in 2:04¾, his fastest time of the year, in whipping 18 three-year-old rivals which made up the largest field in the history of the light harness racing classic. Mighty Ned, owned by Joseph Burke of Plainfield, N. J., was third in a photo finish with E. J. Baker's Doctor Spencer of St. Charles, Ill.

Best Ball Champions



Here are the winners of the Pro-Ladies' golf tournament held yesterday at Normandie. They turned in a best ball score of 62. From left the players are: DALE MOREY, Meadowbrook professional; MRS. DAVID CAMPBELL, Normandie; MRS. C. F. STEBER, Norwood; MRS. JERRY GLASS, Meadowbrook; MRS. ALBERT HOFFMAN, Westwood.

Morey and Team Win Pro-Women Best-Ball Meet

Betty Jane Haemerle of Glen Echo shot a 78, one under women's par figures, to take the low gross honors in the St. Louis district's pro-women's best-ball tournament held yesterday at the Normandie Golf Club. It was Miss Haemerle's best effort on the Normandie course.

Dale Morey, Meadowbrook professional, led his team to first place in the best-ball with a net score of 62. Morey breezed over the 18 holes in 67 strokes, five below men's par. Members of his team were Mrs. C. F. Steber of Norwood, Mrs. David V. Campbell of Normandie, Mrs. Albert Hoffman of Westwood and Mrs. Jerry Glass of Meadowbrook. Bob Moore's group took second place with a net 64.

Mrs. Marvin Moore of Norwood took the low net honors with her 72. She shot a 97 and had a handicap of 25 strokes.

Sixty women and 15 professional golfers participated in the tourney. The organization will hold a "Buddy" event Friday morning at Triple A.

[illegible]

SHORT WAVES

Underweight when recently discharged, HUGH MULCAHY, the first major league ball player to enter the armed forces, plans to sign again with the Phillies Sunday and rejoin the team in about 10 days, nearly four and one-half years after he left. . . . But not before he will attempt to regain weight, though the pitcher wistfully observes, "I don't suppose I'll meet up with enough steaks, but maybe I can fatten myself on a diet of milk and cheese and plenty of rest."



MULCAHY.

ANNE ANDERSSON, Swedish distance runner who held the world's mile record until countryman GUNDER HAEGG'S 4:01.4 effort three weeks ago, has revealed that he "probably will be running in the United States this winter." . . . If so, the 27-year-old school teacher will be accompanied by his wife, he said. . . . Also on the foreign front, three of Argentina's foremost tennis players — ALEJO RUSSELL and MR. and MRS. HERALDO WEISS —arrived in New York for the coming nationals at Forest Hills. . . . But because of insufficient practice they will not compete in the eastern grass courts championships beginning at Rye, N. Y., today. . . . Russell lost to TED SCHROEDER in the quarter-finals of the 1942 United States tourney.

STEVE FILIPOWICZ, the former Fordham football star and New York Giant outfielder, was transferred from the Cardinals' Columbus club of the American Association to the Giants' Jersey City team in the International League. . . . Filipowicz originally was optioned to Columbus at the time the Giants acquired JIM MALLORY from the Red Birds. . . . Another former prominent football player, LT. COMDR. DON HEAP, erstwhile start at Northwestern and later coach at Illinois Wesleyan, was named to the coaching staff of the Navy's Georgia Pre-Flight squad at Athens. . . . And when the University of Georgia of the same city meets Alabama in Birmingham on Oct. 27, brothers GODFREY STEINER and CEBEL STEINER will be on opposite sides, playing the backfield and end for Jawjuh and Bama, respectively.

BRADLEY TECH, planing to return to the basketball court after a war-induced layoff, will lose no time in getting started. . . . First practice for freshmen is Sept. 17.

Cardinals Play Giants Tonight

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The Cardinals, who played .600 baseball on their last trip east and still lost ground, open their tour of the National League's eastern ports of call tonight at the Polo Grounds in the first of a four-game series with the fourth-place Giants.

The Redbirds won nine, lost six, the last time they were up this way. But since the Chicago Cubs used that same trip for 13 victories and only three defeats, their best road record in years, the Windy City team jumped into a league lead it still retains.

Either Harry Brecheen or George Dockins, both lefthanders and both still uncertainties as far as the fitness of their arms is concerned, will pitch for St. Louis. Van Lingle Mungo, enjoying a season that has brought 11 victories and only five defeats, likely will hurl for the Giants.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
[illegible]

5% BEER
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Brown, Chaney To Box Aug. 17

Clarence Brown, Chicago and Coast Chaney, Indianapolis, both Negro heavyweights, have been signed for the 10-round main event of an professional boxing program to be presented at the Auditorium, Aug. 17, it was announced today.

Dorsey Retains Boxing Title at Scott Field

Pvt. Mitchell Dorsey, Fort Worth, Tex., retained the lightweight title of Scott Field, Ill., by pounding out a decision over Pvt. Joe Clancy, New York, in a feature bout of the AAF Training Command radio school's recent ring show. A crowd of more than 5000 saw the 10-bout program.

In another scrap, Pvt. Eddie Jackowitch, Woodward, Ia., scored a technical knockout in the third round over Pfc. Fred Crossel of Deer Lake, Pa. This was a 150-pound bout.

[illegible]

Indians Buy Baltimore Catching Star for 1946

BUFFALO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Roger Peckinpaugh, vice president of the Cleveland Indians, announced today a deal with the Baltimore Orioles for 1946 delivery of their star catcher, Sherman Lollar.

The 20-year-old native of Fayetteville, Ark., is leading the International League in hitting with .357 and has clouted 26 home runs.

Under the Baltimore-Cleveland working agreement, the Indians may take any two Orioles at the end of the season for $10,000 each. The other choice must be made by Aug. 31.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SECOND GAME.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.H.E.
BOSTON (AT DETROIT)	0	0	0							
DETROIT	0	0	0							

Batteries: [illegible]

FIRST GAME.

[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.H.E.
CINCINNATI (AT BROOKLYN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 5 0
BROOKLYN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	1 4 2

Batteries: [illegible]

SECOND GAME.

	1	2	3
CHICAGO (AT BOSTON)	0	0	0
BOSTON	0	0	0

Batteries: [illegible]

FIRST GAME.

[illegible]

Night Games.

[illegible]

Those Barracks Boys Will See Home Plate That Talks Back at Ray Dumont's Circus

By Bob Broeg

Jefferson Barracks' Missouri semi-pro baseball champions depart today for the national tournament, Ray Dumont's three-ring circus of the diamond. And the JayBees shouldn't be surprised if, upon arrival in wind-swept Wichita, they find the bases in the outfield and the pitcher's box where home plate belongs.

Even the cow-night jump over the moon as a side attraction at the national semipro tournament, as Outfielder Al (Fuzzy) White, JayBee outfielder and only squad member ever to have played at Wichita, ought tell his mates.

For one thing, in Wichita's Lawrence Stadium, where an estimated 125,000 persons will watch the 32-team battle for the United States semipro championship and prize money ranging downward from a top purse of $10,000, the JayBees will find a home plate that talks back. The platter goes "P-s-s-t" when the umpire steps on a button, producing a pneumatic effect that whisks the plate clean.

[illegible]

But in the main, as the soldiers will learn, the tournament is as serious as a [illegible] with the gout. The defending champions will be the Sherman Field (Kan.) Flyers. They automatically qualify, though recently defeated in the 1945 Kansas state meet by the Wichita Cessnas, a strong industrial club.

First Lt. Reese H. Harris, athletic officer at Jefferson Barracks, and Master Sgt. Norvall Hunthausen, player-manager, will take to Wichita for the double-elimination tourney a team that has won 17 of 20 games, including five straight in the Missouri semipro meet at Kansas City. The JayBees' first opponent will be Gowen Field of Idaho, Friday night.

Eight of the Barracks' teams are St. Louisans—Manager Hunthausen, former Notre Dame pitcher; First Sgt. Hyman Novak, outfielder; Sgt. Tom (Bud) Franey, second baseman; Staff Sgt. Joe Burke, third baseman; Corp. George Wood, a reserve infielder; Pfc. Harold Gold, shortstop; Pfc. Mel Schoenberg, pitcher, and Yeoman 3/C Joe Kraft, utility man.

Players with professional experience are White, a Browns farmhand with San Antonio of the Texas League; Franey, Memphis of the Southern Association; Novak, Mid-Atlantic League; Gold, Hartford of the Eastern League; Corp. Chuck Payne, first baseman, who played with Charlotte in the Piedmont League, and Corp. Frank Slask, catcher, in the Evangeline League. Hunthausen had signed with Springfield, Mass., of the Eastern when war came.

But until Novy and his soldier comrades have played in P. T. Barnum Dumont's national tournament, they ain't seen nothin'.

Shirley Seeks His Fifth Straight Against Mackmen

By W. J. McGoogan

Connie Mack's Athletics open a four-game series at Sportsman's Park tonight. Russ Christopher or Luther Knerr will pitch for them against Tex Shirley for the Browns.

Shirley will be seeking his fifth successive victory and his eighth of the season against seven losses. Christopher, with a last place ball club, has won 11, lost 8. Knerr has won only two, both from the Browns, and lost eight.

The fact that the Athletics are in last place, 21½ games behind the leaders, may lull some Brownie followers into the belief that they are easy pickings. As a matter of fact, the Browns have won eight from the Athletics this season, while losing six.

In their last meeting in Philadelphia, Mack's men took three out of four from the 1944 champions, while on their last visit to St. Louis, the Browns took three out of four, with each game being decided by one run and one of them going into extra innings.

The Browns will be without the services of Mark Christman who will be incapacitated for a week or 10 days from the thump on his head he suffered the other night when struck by a ball thrown by Pitcher Allie Reynolds of Cleveland.

Christman is doing nicely, but it takes time to shake off the effects of such an accident. Meanwhile, Leonard Schulte will play third base.

The Browns set no worlds on fire in gaining an even break with Cleveland in the six-game series just concluded, but they showed some improvement in the outfield.

Lou Finney, acquired from Boston, hit safely eight times in 23 times at bat and three of his safeties were for extra bases. He has been a help to the club.

The return of Chet Laabs, too, adds a long ball hitter to the lineup and while Chet has only two singles to show for his work to date, he's a pretty handy man to have around. Had he been with the club all season there might be a different story to tell about the Browns than that they're in seventh place, eight and one-half games out of the lead.

Tomorrow night the Browns play the Athletics again and conclude the series with a twilight-night affair Friday. Saturday is an open date.

Tigers Beat Ferriss.

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers defeated the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 2, in the first game of a doubleheader today as Hank Greenberg hammered two doubles and a single in Detroit's 11-hit attack on Dave Ferriss.

Ferriss was charged with the defeat, his fifth against 18 victories. Stubby Overmire, relieved by Al Benton in the eighth, gained his eighth victory.

Cubs Win From the Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Ray Prim hung up his eighth victory of the season today pitching the Chicago Cubs to a 5-2 win over the Boston Braves in the first game of a double header. Phil Cavarretta, Cubs first sacker, got four hits in five trips to the plate, including two doubles.

Brownies Sell Mike Kreevich To Washington

Mike Kreevich, veteran centerfielder and one of the Browns' stars in the pennant victory of 1944, has been released to the Washington Senators via the waiver price ($7500), it was announced today by Vice President Bill DeWitt.

Kreevich, the club's leading hitter with a .301 average last season, was hitting .240 this campaign, according to the latest figures.

Kreevich, after a long career with the White Sox, went to the Athletics, but was finally unconditionally released by Connie Mack. He was signed as a free agent by the Browns and last season starred, not only during the regular campaign, but also in the world series with the Cardinals, when he equalled a series record with two assists.

With Kreevich, who is 35 years old, gone, the Browns now have Lou Finney, recently obtained from the Red Sox; Chet Laabs, who has just rejoined the team; Gene Moore, Pete Gray and Milt Byrnes for outfield duty.

Arcaro Doing Nicely After an Operation

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Eddie Arcaro, the Greentree Stable's outstanding jockey, who rode the winners of the Kentucky Derby and Belmont and scored in seven other big stakes, will be out of action for a month.

The popular little rider was taken ill at Belmont Park yesterday and then had his appendix removed in a Queen's hospital where Dr. Alexander Hays said the jockey was coming along nicely.

How They Stand

(Not Including Today's Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

[illegible]

TOMORROW'S SCHEDULE.

National League—Chicago at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn (2), St. Louis at New York, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League—Washington at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis (night), Boston at Detroit, New York at Cleveland.

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

None date for all clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Boston, postponed. Only game scheduled.

Individual Pin Title Tourney Okayed by ODT

Nelson Burton, St. Louis bowling star, who has qualified for the finals in three of the five national match-game singles championships, held in Chicago, said today that the ODT had given its consent to holding the tourney again this year.

There will be 40 out-of-town entries and a like number from Chicago.

Burton, as one of the finalists last year, has again been seeded in the finals of the competition for the title now held by Buddy Bomar of Chicago. The tourney will begin early in December.

Pairings Made in Many Baseball Eliminations

Pairings for the Municipal Baseball Association elimination series in the junior and intermediate divisions were made at a meeting last night at Sherman Park Community Center. First round games will get under way Sunday at Forest Park, at 2:30 o'clock.

Junior games will be seven innings, intermediate contests nine.

Sunday's schedule:

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

[illegible]

JUNIOR DIVISION.

[illegible]

Intra-Squad Game to End Illinois Drills

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 8 (AP)—Six weeks of summer drills for the 1945 University of Illinois football squad will close Friday night with an intra-squad game.

While there have been some rugged workouts recently, Coach Ray Eliot figures the game will reveal the real potentialities of some of his freshman squad members.

SOFTBALL

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

[illegible]

TONIGHT'S SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

Sherman Flyers To Play Chanute In Opening Game

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 8 (AP).

THE Sherman Field Flyers, 1944 winners of the United States semi-pro baseball crown, have hopes of repeating that performance as they open the 1945 national baseball congress tournament Friday, meeting the Illinois champions, the Chanute Field pinnacles.

Sherman last year needed No. 18 in the 24-team bracket, registered the necessary seven victories under the double-defeat elimination system—five by a one-run margin—for the championship.

Facing Chanute Field in the curtain-raiser Friday, Sherman Field opposes a team which holds victories over the Pittsburgh Pirates and Great Lakes.

Ray Dumont, national baseball congress tournament, said today the complete first round schedule would not be released until Friday.

LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTS

By the Associated Press.

[illegible]

WRAY'S COLUMN

The Trotting Horse Has His Big Day

IT'S Hambletonian time at Goshen, N. Y., where the trotters today compete for the year's richest harness stakes. Here in St. Louis, very little is seen or heard of trotting or pacing. . . . But the running horse keenly interests a large portion of the population.

Time was when harness races were popular here. . . . In October each year sulky races were held in the old Fairgrounds amphitheater. . . . The St. Louis Trotting Association had its track along the north side of Forest Park. . . . The trotters also raced at Waterworks Park for a time. . . . The mighty Cresceus and the great pacer Dan Patch both did their stuff on the Fairgrounds mile track.

* * *

Many fine trotters and pacers were privately owned here. . . . Impromptu tests between the owners of fast steppers on the highway were of frequent occurrence. . . . When a man owned a horse that could trot in three minutes or better on the road, he wanted to let people know about it. . . . Later, however, the coming of the gas buggy eclipsed the trotting and pacing speedsters. . . . The St. Louis Trotting Association was forced to quit Forest Park. . . . Soon Waterworks Park fell into disuse. . . . The trotter practically disappeared from the local field then.

* * *

Still a Major Sport In Other Localities.

IN the east and middle west, harness racing still maintains its grip. . . . The Grand Circuit still is a going concern in a big way. . . . County fairs everywhere still hold harness race meetings. . . . Fine harness stock is still bred and raced by owners and for rich prizes like that of the Hambletonian.

* * *

Harness races have a different following than the running races. . . . The tremendous growth in running horse popularity nationally is evident from the number of tracks, the crowds and the heavy play in the mutuels. . . . Realizing that the harness racing sport is losing ground compared with running races, the harness men have attempted to re-popularize trotting and pacing in two ways.

One way, and it probably will have the expected effect, is through the attempt to introduce mutuel betting, now progressing in several states. . . . Another interesting experiment is night harness racing, which enjoyed considerable success in New York. Night racing draws support from that part of the public which is unable during daytime to quit employment in time to view the running races.

* * *

Nevertheless it is unlikely that trotting and pacing will ever attain the wide popularity at present enjoyed by the runners. . . . There is only a lukewarm thrill for most of us in watching the mechanical and artificially forced stride of the harness horse. . . . Neither trotting nor pacing is the normal gait of a horse that wants to get up full speed. . . . He naturally travels fastest when galloping and harness horse drivers sometimes have a hard time keeping their trotters or pacers from "breaking" into a gallop.

* * *

Nevertheless these harness nags can really step some. . . . Back in the [illegible] of Nancy Hanks and the [illegible] wheel sulky they thought [illegible] was a wonderful mark. . . . [illegible] talked of the "two-minute mile" as the track athlete [illegible] talks about the four-minute mile. . . . The [illegible] has helped lower the records below the two-minute figure. . . . The world record for a trot was set by Greyhound in 1938 at Lexington, Ky., when he did the mile in 1:55¼. . . . In the same year and over the same track Billy Direct paced a mile only a shade faster—1:55 flat. . . . And both figures seem likely to stand for some time.

* * *

As for the Hambletonian, that $50,000 race is usually stepped in somewhere around 2:02 for the mile. . . . Hollywood Dennis holds the record for the Hambletonian course with 2:01½, made in a heat. But Hollywood Dennis did not win the race.



Barred in the Betting

E. ROLAND HARRIMAN, co-owner, has a look at TITAN HANOVER, the one-to-four favorite for the Hambletonian Trotting Stakes. . . . Fearing a "minus pool," officials barred Titan Hanover from the betting.

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MARTEL ★★★ BRANDY COGNAC FRANCE $8.25 Fifth

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STOCKS RETRIEVE MOST OF PREVIOUS DAY'S DIP

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Steels, rails, chemicals and other selected stocks advanced around a point in today's market after staging a comeback from yesterday's severe decline.

War-benefited issues had the greatest fall in the preceding session when Wall Street interpreted the atomic bombing of Hiroshima as presaging an early end to the war with accompanying problems of reconversion to peacetime operations again.

Near the final hour a few minus signs were in evidence but most war rated stocks had recovered. Fractional gains were attached to other groups, too, such as motors, aircrafts, utilities and electric companies.

Volume fell off from Tuesday's 900,000-share day. Announcement that Russia had declared war on Japan was not made until after the close of the market.

RECOVERY FAIRLY GENERAL IN RAILROAD BOND GROUP

STOCK MARKET

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES.

1945 COTTON CROP TO BE 17 PCT. UNDER '44

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 8—The market was quiet and lower.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NAT. CANDY EARNS MORE

COTTON OFF 30 TO 65C A BALE

RYE TAKES LEADERSHIP IN LATE MARKET TRADE

GRAIN FUTURES

CORPORATION REPORTS

DIVIDEND MEETING RESULTS

STORES SALES

FEEDER AND BREEDER HOGS SELL AT HIGHER PRICES

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

POLITICAL ACTIVITY CHARGED IN POWER DEAL IN NEBRASKA

Omaha Lawyer Says Promoters Used 'Influence' and 'We Believe Their Money.'

By JOSEPH HANLON
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A charge that promoters of the deal in which the Nebraska Power Co. at Omaha was sold to a citizens' committee entered the last municipal election there to help defeat members of the City Council has been made in a brief filed with a House committee that is investigating the transaction.

William Ritchie, Omaha lawyer, who represents preferred stockholders of the Nebraska Power Co., asserting that members of the old City Council had sought to curb practices of the promoters which he termed objectionable.

The promoters, he said, "used what influence they could, and we believe, their money, to help defeat the old City Council and put in a new City Council."

"The new City Council," he continued, "has recently taken the position that this is a matter which should be left to other authorities, and have dismissed all 'protective and regulatory ordinances passed by the old City Council.'"

His brief was filed with a special committee headed by Representative Lyle Boren (Dem.), Oklahoma, which is looking into the Nebraska Power sale in the course of its inquiry directed toward plugging loopholes in the Holding Company Act.

Boren's Charge in House.

Boren has charged on the floor of the House that Wall Street promoters operating under the cloak of the Holding Company Act have devised a "swindle" to sell utilities to public groups and divert into the pockets of speculators the money the utilities would otherwise pay in federal taxes.

As an example, he cited the sale of Nebraska Power to the Omaha Electric Committee, Inc., a citizens' group, for $40,000,000 when the value of the property, he asserted, was but $22,000,000. This was done, he charged, by capitalizing for bonding purposes the entire earnings of the utility, including the amount formerly required for taxes.

Ritchie asserted that Omaha residents have not been fully informed of the nature of the transaction because Guy Myers, head of the promoters, who arranged the deal, controls radio station WOW at Omaha, described as the most powerful broadcasting station there and because the Omaha World Herald, which formerly opposed Myers, reversed its policy and now "vindictively attacks anyone who speaks against him."

Item of $1,000,000 a Year.

The brief charges that Nebraska Power, last January, summarily dismissed its auditors, Haskins & Sells, when the auditing firm refused to eliminate from balance sheets and income statements a footnote to the effect that the Bureau of Internal Revenue might disallow as an ordinary operating expense one item of $1,011,000 a year.

This item was identified as a "readiness to serve charge," the revenue from which is assigned to a New York bank with the provision that it is to be used to repay bonds owned by Nebraska Power's old holding company, the American Power & Light Co., and by investment bankers. In listing this item as an operating expense, the company hoped to be permitted to deduct it in computing income taxes.

Ritchie charged that the sale of the utility to the Omaha Electric Committee, Inc., was so arranged that the promoters could claim to be exempt both from federal jurisdiction and state control, "thus avoiding complete control by any public agency which could look into their books and examine into their profits."

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Casualties


SUPITKOWSKI Dead


PEIL Wounded


DOTSON Wounded


HUFFHINE Wounded


DOPP Wounded


MINTMAN Injured

PVT. J. J. SUPITKOWSKY IS KILLED IN ACTION

Had Been Listed as Missing After Sinking of Cruiser—Six Others Wounded.

One man from the St. Louis area, previously reported missing, today was listed as dead. Six others were reported wounded in action.

DEAD.

Marine Pvt. John J. Supitkowsky, who was reported missing following the sinking of the cruiser Helena in the Solomon islands area in 1943, is now listed as killed in action, his mother Mrs. Eva Supitkowsky, 2016 Brannon avenue, has been informed.

WOUNDED.

Lt. John W. Peil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Peil, 7363 Cornell avenue, University City, was wounded in an invasion in the western Caroline islands when the landing ship of which he was commanding officer struck an enemy mine. He was commended by Adm. Nimitz for successfully maneuvering his ship although a section of the bow had been blown away.

Pfc. Robert D. Wilhelm, infantryman, was wounded in action April 18 in Italy and has received the Purple Heart. He had previously been awarded the Bronze Star for remaining in an exposed position in combat and leading an attack the following night which drove enemy forces from a hill position. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Wilhelm, 3329 Staley road, Affton.

Motor Machinist's Mate 1/C Frank W. Koeller was wounded in action June 22 on Okinawa. His mother, Mrs. Nellie Koeller, lives at 2320A Edison street, Granite City.

Pharmacist's Mate 2/C John S. Dotson, medical corpsman, previously mentioned for outstanding bravery in aiding the wounded on Guam and on Okinawa, is listed by the Navy Department as wounded in action. His aunt, Mrs. Effie Gibson, lives at 3021 South Broadway.

Pfc. Joseph E. McCormick, member of a cavalry unit, was wounded in action in the Philippines and has received the Purple Heart, his mother, Mrs. Charles Kalley, 607 Washington place, East St. Louis, has learned.

Marine Pvt. Herman F. Huffhine was wounded in action June 18 on Okinawa. His mother, Mrs. Viola Kimmel, lives at 2042 Bompart avenue.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

Pfc. David T. Dopp, infantryman, wounded in action on Okinawa. He is the husband of Mrs. Bellie Dopp, 1022 North Thirty-sixth street, East St. Louis, and the son of Mrs. Zella Dopp, 1716A Chouteau avenue.

Marine Pvt. Irving L. Mintman, injured in action on Okinawa. He is the husband of Mrs. Alice Mintman, 1126 Purdue avenue, St. Louis County, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mintman, 6712 Roberts avenue, Wellston.

COMMODITIES

NONPOLITICAL MAGISTRATES PLAN REJECTED

Subcommittee Framing Bill for Putting Candidates on Ballots Under Party Label.

By CURTIS A. BETTS
State Political Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 8—The subcommittee of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, engaged in framing the bill to supplant Justices of the Peace with more dignified magistrates' courts, has rejected summarily a recommendation of a subcommittee of the Missouri Bar Association that the magistrates' courts be made free of politics.

The bar group's recommendation was that the magistrates be elected on separate ballots without political party designation, seeking to destroy the partisan political control which was an important cause of the disrepute of Justice of the Peace courts, and had much to do with the decision of the constitutional convention to abolish them.

The suggestion of the bar group was given scant attention by the legislative committee. The bill will provide for the election of magistrates on party political ballots along with other officers.

Completion of the bill, which now is almost in final form, is expected at the next meeting of the legislative committee, Aug. 27. Except for retention of the political elected, the committee has shaped up a bill which will put the magistrate's courts on virtually the same dignified plane as the circuit courts of the state.

The magistrates will be required to be lawyers, except that persons who have served four years as justices of the peace will be eligible for election as magistrates regardless of whether they are lawyers.

The office of constable will be abolished throughout the state and the magistrates will be compensated solely by salary, thus the bill in the two provisions removing one of the principal objections to the old justice of the peace and constable system. The fees collected will go into the public treasury and not to the magistrates, a fact which will leave no incentive for the establishment of speed traps and for the frequently unwarranted arrests under the old system.

Under the bill St. Louis automatically will be entitled to nine magistrates and may have two additional ones on order of the circuit judges. Their salary is to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen will be not less than $5000 nor more than $8000 a year, and will be paid in equal parts by the state and city, except that if the two additional magistrates are authorized, their salaries must be paid entirely by the city.

It will be possible for the St. Louis magistrates to organize as a court with divisions and with all courtrooms in one central place instead of the old practice of justice of the peace courts being scattered all over the city.

It does not appear probable that the legislative committee will include in the bill a provision urged yesterday by Alroy S. Phillips, St. Louis lawyer and delegate to the constitutional convention, setting up one court with divisions in St. Louis.

Phillips told the committee that the present justices of the peace had agreed to support such a plan, which, he said, also had the approval of the executive committee of the Bar Association of St. Louis. The committee will reach a final decision on this point at its next meeting, but it indicated today that it favored leaving to the magistrates the question of whether they would organize as one court.

Outside of St. Louis the Probate Judge will serve as the magistrate in counties of less than 30,000 population. In counties of from 30,000 to 70,000, there will be one magistrate to be elected as such. There will be two in counties of from 70,000 to 100,000, and in counties of more than 100,000, there will be two for the first 100,000 of population and one additional for each additional 100,000. In counties of more than 30,000, the circuit court may provide for not more than two additional magistrates.

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ARMY MAY MOVE FILES TO CITY THIS MONTH

Records to Be Transported in Trucks as Ordnance Plant Is Vacated.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The first movement of Army files into the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, which will be converted into a central record office, probably will take place late this month if sufficient space at the plant is vacated by that time.

Conversion will be gradual, with an estimated 20 per cent of Army employes moving to St. Louis and the rest of the 6000 to 8000 workers being hired locally. Production of small arms ammunition is scheduled to cease Aug. 31.

The discontinued projects section files, now at Omaha, Nebr., probably will be moved first, the Post-Dispatch was informed. These consist of records of the disbanded Civilian Conservation Corps and similar projects.

The second and largest group of files to be taken to St. Louis will be that of the demobilized records section, now at High Point, N.C. This includes the record of every service man in the first world war as well as in the present one. These files will be moved in alphabetical order in a fleet of Army trucks. Since they are in use daily, clerks familiar with the system will accompany them.

Records of Army organizations, such as infantry regiments, now at Savannah, Ga., will be the third group to be transferred. All the records were in Washington before the war.

COLD WATER CREEK TUBE LOW BID 13 PCT. ABOVE ESTIMATE

Thirteen bids were received yesterday by the Board of Public Service for the construction of a concrete tube to enclose Cold Water Creek, through Lambert-St. Louis Field. The low bid of $705,461, submitted by Ford Weber Jr., contractor, was 13 per cent higher than the $620,000 estimated cost of the project.

The Frain-Cotton Construction Co. was second low with a bid of $706,226, and the Victory Construction Co. was next with a bid of $771,181.

Three bids were received for the repair of the southern railroad approach to Douglas MacArthur Bridge. The Bee Bee Construction Co. submitted a low bid of $51,307. The city's estimate on the cost of the project was $70,000. Bids on both projects were taken under advisement.

CHURCHMEN HERE DISCUSS BOMB'S MORAL ASPECTS

Continued From Page One.

ment to glorify that his ability to discover new powers of destruction." He also sees the discovery as a means of outlawing war, and as a development of man's material life if harnessed. He favors international control of the atom, so that it could be held as a threat over all aggressor nations who seek to enslave the world.

The Rev. Winfred E. Schmitthenner, D. D., of St. Louis University Medical School, speaking as a biologist, said: "This utilization of atomic energy will throw light on the study of biochemical combinations. It will aid in our inquiries in chemical fields, and will give new meaning to vital phenomena. It will give a deeper insight into the meaning of life and means of its preservation and prolongation. It marks the beginning of a new and dynamic era of research."

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Crowe, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, said:

"The new bomb should guarantee the future peace of the world. Regarding the ultimate in destruction, it will compel men, as no thing else has done, to find ways of means of living together in love and in cooperation for our common humanity. It is, to a measure, a new revelation of God's moral truth, saying to mankind: 'Learn to live together as brothers, or perish.'"

CONTROVERSY ON MORALITY OF USING NEW BOMB

Continued From Page One.

It was the United States which first used it. Has not the moral ground for such an appeal been cut away from under our feet?

"It is true that Japan was warned either to surrender or to suffer fearful destruction. It is true that an object lesson may have been needed and that, as yet, no second atomic bomb have been dropped. But on the other hand, there was no final finding Japan would win the war. Japan is already defeated. In a moral decision as overwhelming as this, knowing already that the use of such a ruthlessly killer weapon as poison gas has been avoided, it seems to this writer that Congress or the public might have first consulted. If Americans are to suffer the responsibility, for all time to come, of beginning the use of atomic bombs, could not the people have had some say in the matter?"

Nominated for Virginia Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9 (AP).—William M. Tuck of South Boston, backed by the political organization headed by United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, was nominated for Governor of Virginia in yesterday's Democratic primary.

MAYOR SEEKS AID OF POLICE IN KEEPING STREETS CLEAN

Co-operation of the Police Department in keeping city streets and alleys clean was requested today by Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann in a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Mayor said he was "considerably concerned over the filthy and disorderly" condition of many of the city's streets and asked that patrolmen be instructed to help in cleaning them up. Among the offenders, he said are retail establishments which sweep the dirt from their places of business into the sidewalk.

The Mayor reminded the board that ordinances prohibit littering streets and suggested that it might be well to make an example of some of the more flagrant offenders by prosecuting them in police courts.

CAPT. EDWARD N. ZINSCHLAG RELEASED AS ARMY SURGEON

Capt. Edward N. Zinschlag, Army surgeon who was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action at the siege of Bataan in December, was discharged from the Army today at Jefferson Barracks.

Dr. Zinschlag was one of a group of volunteers flown to give medical aid to besieged American troops on Bataan. He is living with his wife at 1100 Louisville avenue and plans to take a post-graduate course in surgery.

HEIR CLAIMANTS SUE TO VOID MARRIAGE OF LATE W.D. RIPPE

Suits seeking to declare void the marriage of William D. Rippe, former St. Louis county sanitarium inmate who died Feb. 20, 1944, in Pocahontas, Ark., to Mrs. Mary Waibley Rippe were filed yesterday in the circuit courts of the city and St. Louis county by 13 persons claiming to be Rippe's heirs at law.

The suits also asked to have certain transfers of real estate in city and county from Rippe to his wife declared void as being made after Rippe's marriage and while he was legally incompetent to execute the deeds. Rippe was adjudged of unsound mind in 1941 several months before he married the defendant in Arkansas.

Charges against Mrs. Rippe of kidnapping the elderly man from a county sanitarium were dropped some time ago. Two wills are before the County Probate Court, one of which, executed in 1938, left his estate of about $50,000 to a sister who died in 1941. The other will, produced by Mrs. Rippe and executed after his marriage to her, left everything to her. It is the latter will which is being attacked in current suits.

16 Now Dead in Elevator Blast.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 9 (AP).—Recovery of three bodies last night and the death of an injured man today brought to 13 the total known dead in the explosion that wrecked a 2,000,000-bushel grain storage elevator today.

SECRECY ON BOMB DISTURBS BUT FAILS TO BLOCK ROMANCE

Army counter-espionage intelligence, which was efficient enough in keeping the secret of the atomic bomb, failed to block the romance of a Webster Groves couple, it was revealed today.

Early in 1944 Davis Allen, a graduate of the Washington University School of Nursing, was employed as a nurse at the bomb research laboratory at Alamogordo, N. M. Mary Potter, 306 Edgar road, Webster Groves, her fiance, wrote her regularly, but received few letters in reply, and those were "flat and uninteresting."

He suspected censorship, although the envelopes on her letters bore no censorship stamps. Potter complained to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was visited by Army intelligence officers, who told him little except that he should keep quiet about the whole matter.

Growing desperate, he called Miss Allen on the telephone and recorded their conversation on a disc, using a mechanism he had signed up for that purpose. Potter is a sound engineer. He played the disc over and over again until Miss Allen returned to St. Louis, April 1, 1944. They were married the following June 17.

LANDLORD SHOT BY TENANT IN ROW OVER $4 RENT DIES

Gus Dumitroff, real estate dealer, died at City Hospital last night of wounds from a shotgun fired at him Saturday night by Lee Donell, a Negro tenant in an argument over $4 in back rent.

Donell, 67 years old, an odd-job man, told police he shot Dumitroff after the landlord struck him in the face in a shed Donell occupied at 310 Convent street. He said he had found the gun on an ashpit and was not aware it was in working order. The charge struck Dumitroff in the abdomen. Police said Donell had been drinking. He is being held for the Coroner.

Dumitroff, 57, lived with his wife and daughter at 6016 Arsenal street. He was a native of Bulgaria.

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ELECTRICAL REPAIRING
ELECTRIC WIRING, ETC.
EXTERMINATORS
FUR REMODELING
FURNACE REPAIRING
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HAIR REMOVED
HARDWOOD FLOORS
INSULATION
LANDSCAPING
PAINTING
PAPER HANGING, CLEANING
PLASTERING
PLUMBING
ROOFING AND SIDING
STORAGE, MOVING, EXPRESS
THEATRICAL
UPHOLSTERING
WINDOW SHADES, BLINDS
EDUCATION
BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOLS
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION
SITUATIONS WANTED
SITUATIONS—MEN, BOYS
SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS
HELP WANTED
NOTICE: Under WMC ruling all male workers require USES referral card, and may not be hired above employer's ceiling.
HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

Call MAin 1-1-1-1
For an Adtaker
To Place Your
Want Ad

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PARTNERS WANTED

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS WANTED

ROOM and BOARD
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

SUBURBAN

ROOMS FOR RENT

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

ROOMS FOR RENT—SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

ROOMS FOR RENT—COLORED

CHILDREN WANTED TO BOARD

CONVALESCENT HOMES

ROOMMATES & APT. SHARED

ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS, BOARD WANTED

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
HOTELS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

WEST

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

FLATS FOR RENT

WEST

HOUSES FOR RENT
NORTH

WEST

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR RENT
KIRKWOOD

SUBURBAN—FURNISHED

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT

CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

SUBURBAN

OFFICE SPACE

GARAGES, STABLES—RENT

PROP. OUT OF CITY—RENT

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT

RESORTS FOR RENT

RESORTS FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE SALES
DEEDS OF TRUST FOR SALE

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY WANTED

REAL ESTATE CARDS

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS COUNTY ACREAGE

AFFTON

BRENTWOOD

CARSONVILLE

CLAYTON

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
CLAYTON

FERGUSON

GLENDALE

JENNINGS

KIRKWOOD

LADUE

LEMAY

MAPLEWOOD

NORMANDY

OVERLAND

PINE LAWN

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

ROCK HILL VILLAGE

ST. JOHN'S STATION

UNIVERSITY CITY

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
UNIVERSITY CITY

VINITA PARK

WEBSTER GROVES

WELLSTON

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

BUNGALOWS—S'WEST

WEST

RESIDENCES FOR SALE

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

FLATS, APTS. FOR SALE
NORTH

FLATS, APTS. FOR SALE
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

LOTS FOR SALE—VACANT

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTHWEST

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

NORTH

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

INDUSTRIAL PROP. FOR SALE

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE FOR COLORED

REAL ESTATE—EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE—WTD. TO BUY

FARMS FOR RENT

FARMS FOR SALE
ILLINOIS

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

REAL ESTATE OUT OF ST. L.

FARMS WANTED

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOS & TRUCKS FOR RENT

AUTOS FOR EXCHANGE

BODIES, PARTS, TIRES

BODIES, PARTS, TIRES WTD.

TRAILERS & HOUSE TRAILERS

TRAILERS & HOUSE TRAILERS

BUSSES, TRUCKS, TRACTORS

BUSSES, TRUCKS WTD.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS

THINGS FOR SALE

ANIMALS, LIVE STOCK

DOGS—CATS

HORSES AND VEHICLES

HORSES AND VEHICLES

RABBITS, PET STOCK

POULTRY & SUPPLIES

CANARIES, PET BIRDS

AIRCRAFT

BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES

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BOATS AND MOTORS

BOATS AND MOTORS WTD.

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

BUILDING MATERIAL

BUILDING MATERIAL WTD.

CAMERAS

CAMERAS WTD.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING WANTED

FOOD FOR SALE

HEATING EQUIPMENT

MACHINERY

MACHINERY WANTED

MACHINERY FOR RENT

MACHINE SHOP WORK

MACHINE SHOP WORK

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

MUSICAL EMPLOYMENT

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MUSICAL, RADIO REPAIRING

MUSICAL AND RADIOS

MUSICAL & RADIOS WANTED

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

STAMPS AND COINS WANTED

STORE, OFFICE EQUIPMENT

STORE, OFFICE EQUIPMENT

STORE, OFFICE EQUIP. WTD.

TOYS FOR SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WTD.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WTD.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES WANTED

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES

LOANS

FINANCIAL

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Tips to Americans—

If You Are Still Going to Mexico

By Thomas B. Sherman



DESPITE transportation difficulties and high prices, tourist travel to Mexico has suffered no visible decline. The silver shops, restaurants, night clubs, bull fights, streets and highways are crowded with restless, peregrinating Americans. There is also a certain difference in character between the tourist throng of 1941 and that of 1945. More suckers, more tall spenders and more cosmopolites are in evidence and they give a sophisticated coloring to what was once a rather modest if not dullish-seeming group of innocent holiday seekers.

After the war it may be different again. Many of the big spenders will be drifting back to Switzerland or down to Rio. But tourism will undoubtedly continue to be one of Mexico's most important industries. Mexico's fascination for outlanders, particularly Americans, is not accidental nor a thing of the moment. All the smart Mexicans have observed this and know as a consequence that tourism can be worth more to them, if properly managed, than all the golden hoards of the Aztecs.

* * *

PROPER MANAGEMENT means—or should mean—a mutually profitable transaction with everybody happy. Everybody's not happy who returns from Mexico these days and it's not always the visitor's fault. Visiting Americans, however, often make it hard for themselves and their fellow travelers by practices they could easily avoid.

A good general principle for any visitor to a foreign country to keep in mind is that he has the status of a guest and not that of a licensed house breaker. When you're a guest you don't call attention to the fact that the daughter of the house is cross-eyed. Many Americans in Mexico are doing the equivalent of that all the time. They get the horrors over "shiftlessness, dirt and disease" but as they often come back for more they apparently can take it. They may as well keep quiet about it in that case unless, indeed, their opinions as experts have been solicited.

In fact, the defects of the Mexican people—real and imagined—is the first subject that Americans in Mexico should avoid as they commingle in Sanborn's or the Reforma Bar. There are always Mexicans listening.

* * *

ANOTHER THING worth remembering is that a human being's capacity for food and drink does not increase merely because he has more time for them. More tourists have come to grief from unwise eating practices in Mexico than any other single cause.

Warnings against uncooked foods that grow in the ground are frequent. Of almost equal importance is the warning, usually ignored, that the digestive process is slower in the high altitudes of the Mexican plateau than at sea level. Logically the visitor to Mexico should eat less than is his normal custom. Actually he usually eats more because he is tempted by new dishes and because he is disposed to make more of an occasion of his meals than at home. Hence the frequent digestive upsets, the longer periods of torpor after every heavy meal, the sleepless nights and the occasional attacks of "altitude sickness" which in its sensations is something like a light heart attack.

All Mexicans used to eat their heartiest meals in the middle of the day but the abolition of the siesta has forced many office and shop workers to take up the light "lunch" habit. Of all the North American importations this is the least suitable to the Mexican scene for both the tradition and the altitude are against it. The tradition—stemming from Spain—demands a definite break in the routine of the day. The altitude makes it inadvisable to eat too heartily at night lest the sleep be disturbed by protracted digestion.

* * *

MOST VISITORS to Mexico gravitate naturally to the bullfights, but apparently they have never been told that at those occasions bulls are killed and men risk their lives. Otherwise one wouldn't hear so many moral homilies from Americans on the brutality and unsportingness of bull baiting—homilies usually delivered in loud and surprised voices on the stair landings of the Plaza de Toros. Much can be said in support of their attitude. Much also can be said about prize fighting, for instance, which has been called the "manly art of modified murder," or fox hunting, which Oscar Wilde described as "the pursuit of the uneatable by the unspeakable."

But the bullfight is closely tied in with Latin-American and Latin psychology. It is part gladiatorial contest, part ballet and the indignation of New Englanders and midwesterners is not going to have the slightest effect on its popular appeal. That being so, visitors might as well spare the feelings of their hosts and, at the same time, spare their own by leaving quietly when they find that bullfights are not for them.

* * *

AT THE present moment the prospective visitor might as well know that Mexico is no longer a bargain hunter's paradise. A holiday spent in Mexico City, Cuernavaca, Taxco and Acapulco with the usual side trips is likely to be quite as expensive as one spent in New York. The heaviest items of expense are the same in both places, namely hotels, restaurants, night clubs and races.

The smart cafe life in Mexico City, however, is not very different from that of most cities the world over. It is not quite so finished as that of New York nor is the entertainment quite as good even though that difference is not reflected in the check. In any case it is the least representative aspect of Mexican life and one can easily skip it, save money and still have plenty to do. Experiences that are peculiar to Mexico are still the best part of a visit there. The dramatic scenery, the vivid sunshine, the incredibly rich interior of the churches, the elusive but genuine warmth of the people, the social aspects of the market places, the cold, bracing water of the swimming pools (especially at Cuernavaca), the tequila cocktail, the fresh limes and pineapples—these and other ingredients, employed in various combinations, have always been and still are an invariable source of refreshment to at least one tourist.

NAZI DESTROYERS ARRIVE IN U. S.



The German destroyers Z-39 (foreground) and T-35 arriving in a Boston port manned by volunteer German crews under American supervision. Naval officials would give no indication as to the reason for bringing the warships to this country. These were the first of Hitler's navy, apart from submarines, to come to the United States.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



ACE'S LAST FLIGHT The body of Maj. Richard Bong, America's leading ace, is borne from an Army transport plane at the Duluth (Minn.) airport after a flight from Long Beach, Cal. Maj. Bong was killed when his jet plane exploded and crashed. The flyer will be buried in his home town of Poplar, Wis.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



ATOMIC BOMB TARGETS Above is a view of the main offices of the Hiroshima Electric Co. in the first Japanese city to be subjected to the devastation of the new American atomic bomb. Below is the Takiyama hydro-electric power station, which supplied current to the city which, according to official reports, was 60 per cent destroyed by the new weapon.

—International News Photos.



Dropped New Bomb on Japan



Members of the crew of the Superfortress Enola Gay which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima included, left to right, Capt. Robert A. Lewis of Ridgefield Park, N. J., co-pilot; Pfc. Richard N. Nelson of Los Angeles, radio operator, and Maj. Thomas W. Ferebee of Mocksville, N. C., bombardier.



Others in the crew included Staff Sgt. George R. Caron of Lynbrook, N. Y., left, tail gunner; flight engineer Wyatt Duzenbury of Lansing, Mich., and Capt. William S. Parsons, Santa Fe, N. M., who helped develop the bomb and who flew as an observer.

—Associated Press Wirephotos.



JAP BATTLESHIP SUNK The Japanese battleship Hyuga rests on the bottom of the Inland sea near Nasake Shima after an attack by British and American carrier planes operating with the United States Third Fleet in the enemy's homeland waters. The superstructure and turrets of the vessel are a shambles as the result of the aerial assault which marked the end of the Japanese navy as a fighting force.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



PRESIDENT COMES HOME President Truman returns a salute from two Marines as he walks down the gangplank of the cruiser Augusta following his arrival yesterday at Newport News, Va., on his way back to Washington from the Big Three meeting at Potsdam. Behind the President are Secretary of State Byrnes, left, and Capt. James K. Vardaman of St. Louis, Truman's naval aide. Adm. William H. Leahy, chief of staff to the President, is in the background.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



'CANAL VETERANS' REUNION Among the group of St. Louis Marines and their wives who attended a preview showing of the "Pride of the Marines" at the Fox theater screening room last night were left to right, Tech. Sgt. James Gorman and Mrs. Gorman of 5626 Julian, Mrs. Margaret Hale and her husband, Tech. Sgt. Harry J. Hale of 5028 Cabanne avenue. Both men are veterans of Guadalcanal. The screening was part of the observance of the third anniversary of the first Pacific invasion by American forces.

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.



MANILA HARBOR REBUILT Ships crowd the harbor at Manila, bringing war supplies for the forces in the Pacific in the contemplated invasion of the Japanese homeland. Restoration of the harbor to use represented a gigantic repair and salvage program which has advanced speedily enough to permit a steady flow of vessels in and out.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

On Broadway

By DAN PARKER

(Pinch-Hitting for Walter Winchell)

Fight Manager's Lexicon

RAPSCALLION—An onion plant.
ABOMINABLE—Pertaining to the stomach.
CONSUMMATE—A watery soup.
GLOSSARY—A high polish.
INCINERATE—To drop hints without coming right out with it.
CENTENARY—Where the dead are buried.
BARNACLE—An eye glass worn by Englishmen.
BELLICOSE—An inflamed condition of the veins.
CONCLUSION—An injury to the brain caused by a heavy blow.
VORTEX—What we'll be paying for the next 10 generations.
JUDICIOUS—Knishes, marinated herring and gefilte fish.
RATIFY—To "squeal" or holler copper, about someone.
ESCHEW—To sneeze.

* * *

CONVOLUTION—Recovering from sickness.
YAWL—A southern expression: "How yawl?"
VERDIGRIS—What the jury brings back in murder cases.
DELIBERATION—When you buy anything nowadays the merchant can't guarantee deliberation because shipping conditions are so bad.
ARTISAN—A well dug deep in the ground.
ASPEN—A little pill you take for a headache.
CRANIUM—A potted plant found in apartment houses.
SYMPATHETIC—The kind of rubber our tires are made out of now.
INDIGENOUS—Very angry.
CONVEX—Boys who are sent up the river.
OCTOGENARIAN—A devil fish.
SEXAGENARIAN—A fellow who is girl crazy.

* * *

CONFUSION—What a sick person gets blood from someone else.
LASSITUDE—Lines running across maps to guide sailors.
INDICATIVE—Always looking for revenge.
POTENTIAL—The name of an insurance company.
WRENCH—When women wash clothes they wrench them out in cold water.
DERELICT—A long pole with another one attached to it for lifting heavy weights.
ACRIMONY—Married life.
BILGE—What we do when we eat radish or cabbage.
GLADIATOR—What the cannibal said after devouring his wife.
ILLUMINATION—A tourney held by the boxing commission to find out who's champ.
ARTILLERY—A large vein which hardens as we grow old.
VACCILATE—What the doctor does to you to prevent smallpox.

* * *

INDIGNANT—There's a fund for aged and indigent beaux.
SARDONIC—Resembling a small canned fish.
BAMBOO—A blue-nosed ape found in Africa.
OCTOROON—A little cake made out of cocoanut meal.
INSURGENT—A doctor who specializes in operations.
PARALYZE—Running in the same direction, like Fifth and Sixth avenues.
PENINSULA—A new medicine that cures everything in five minutes.
OAKUM—Bunk or baloney.
SYNONYM—What the English call a movie house.
TURQUOISE—A slow walking reptile that wears a shell.
PARAPET—A tame bird that talks like a man.
POINSETTIA—A bird dog.
SERENE—Mae West is one of the serenes of the movies.
PASTURAGE—The building in which a clergyman resides.
APOSTLE—A little mark like a comma which means you own something.
INDEMNITY—To point out the accused.
CHOREOGRAPHER—A boy who runs errands.
VESTIGE—Material vests are made out of.

* * *

EPHEMERAL—Having the mannerisms of a woman.
QUADROON—An old-fashioned square dance.
LAMINATE—A cool summer drink.
VERNACULAR—A pair of opera glasses.
BINNACLE—The very top. President Truman has reached the binnacle of his career.
ALIMENTARY—Another name for the public schools.
MERCENARY—Having compassion on the underdog.
SEDENTARY—That which happens all of a sudden.
ELOCUTION—In some states they put criminals to death this way.
PROLETARIAN—A member of a Protestant sect.
DISSENTER—One who is suffering from intestinal trouble.
GARNISH—A stone worn in rings.
ARMATURE—A fighter who won't accept a check.
MAGNESIA—When you lose your memory.
RETICULE—To make fun of.

* * *

PARVENUE—A French word meaning: "Can you speak French?"
TROUT—A fellow who sells tips on the races.
VASSAL—A Russian ship.
PERIPATETIC—Very and indeed.
PULMONARY—A sleeping car.
SCARAB—A strike breaker.
BERTILLON—A group of soldiers. Smaller than a regiment.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

THE following advice to the brides of service men now leaving for the South Pacific has been suggested to me by a certain few service men who, while waiting to be discharged from a hospital, made almost this same remark: "I don't feel like a man going home to his wife—I feel I'm going to a date, a lovely date but . . . I don't know . . . what she'll think of me." In other words, this is the not unusual experience of those who have come home from the war to a lovely someone who has grown less real as time has gone on. This, of course, applies to war marriages followed by long separation with no home ties, no past associations, no experiences of daily life together—without which they are strangers.

No memories fade so quickly as those of emotion. It is of vital importance, therefore, that strong posts be made by sending him daily letters in diary form, which keep her husband so closely in touch with home, that he comes back with the feeling that he scarcely has been away.

On his side, he who is in the war is handicapped in writing news—most of which either is censored or not the sort of thing he wants to write. He doesn't want to tell her anything that is unpleasant or alarming—and almost everything he can have to say is one or the other.

* * *

DEAR MRS. POST: When a child or an adult receives a gift of wearing apparel which happens to be the wrong size, is it permissible to ask the giver if the gift could be exchanged or is it more polite to say nothing at all and have the garment go to waste?

Answer: Since no one but a member of your family or a very intimate friend would be likely to give you wearing apparel, it would be best either to ask where it was bought or ask the giver to exchange it for you.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Common-Sense Medicine

DURING the hot weather food poisoning is more likely to occur, though it can happen any time of the year. It is in the hot summer months that certain foods in particular must be guarded against, such as canned foods of any kind, fish, sausage, custards and pastries, especially chocolate eclairs. These are some of the commonest offenders, though there are other kinds of eatables that occasionally precipitate acute food poisoning.

Contaminated food may cause poisoning characterized chiefly by moderate to severe gastro-intestinal symptoms. The severe food poisonings may prove fatal, especially in babies, youngsters and in older debilitated persons. In reality it is not the ptomaines themselves that create the disturbance, the real cause is bacteria. That is why it is important in warm periods of the year, especially summertime, foods must be watched for the slightest evidence of putrefaction.

* * *

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS: Usually after a period of about six hours following the eating of the food, symptoms develop. This is not always the case as it may occur earlier, two hours after food ingestion or much later, say 24 to 48 hours. The delay is most indicative [illegible] whereas an early onset of symptoms is labeled with [illegible], nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps and prostration in varying in degrees of severity. Fever and dehydration follow and if the intensity of the attack is magnified circulatory collapse may ensue.

The diagnosis is easily confirmed if others have been affected. In the case of a single individual we may be reasonably certain as to the cause of the illness, but acute appendicitis, ulcerative colitis, mesenteric thrombosis, etc., must be excluded on account of this possibility and the intensity of some cases with associated vascular collapse your doctor should be called at once.

* * *

LAVAGE of the stomach, attention to the bowels, counter measures to overcome dehydration (loss of fluids), relief of pain and measures to restore circulatory balance and relieve prostration are indicated.

In older persons acute severe ptomaine poisoning is extremely hazardous, not only from the direct effect it may have on the individual, but also from the possibility of precipitating serious heart conditions. The convalescence of this type of ailment must be slow and careful with the gastrointestinal tract put at ease for quite a few days. Liquids and semi-soft foods until the stomach and bowels have returned to normal is important and cold drinks of any kind are tabooed. Again I must impress upon my readers the wisdom of calling your doctor as some of the cases require expert management to avoid dangerous or even fatal complications.

DR. EDWARD WHITE ROBERTSON.

MY DAY

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

THE news which came to us yesterday afternoon of the first use of the atomic bomb in the war with Japan may have surprised a good many people, but scientists—both British and American—have been working feverishly to make this discovery before our enemies, the Germans, could make it and thereby possibly win the war.

This discovery may be of great commercial value some day. If wisely used, it may serve the purposes of peace. But for the moment we are chiefly concerned with its destructive power. That power can be multiplied indefinitely, so that not only whole cities but large areas may be destroyed at one fell swoop. If you face this possibility and realize that, having once discovered a principle, it is very easy to take further steps to magnify its power, you soon face the unpleasant fact that in the next war whole peoples may be destroyed.

* * *

THE ONLY SAFE counter weapon to this new power is the firm decision of mankind that it shall be used for constructive purposes only. This discovery must spell the end of war. We have been paying an ever increasing price for indulging ourselves in this uncivilized way of settling our difficulties. We can no longer indulge in the slaughter of our young men. The price will be too high and will be paid not just by young men, but by whole populations.

In the past we have given lip service to the desire for peace. Now we meet the test of really working to achieve something basically new in the world. Religious groups have been telling us for a long time that peace could be achieved only by a basic change in the nature of man. I am inclined to think that this is true. But if we give human beings sufficient incentive, they may find good reasons for reshaping their characteristics.

* * *

GOOD WILL among men was preached by the angels as they announced to the world the birth of the child Jesus. He exemplified it in his life and preached it himself and sent forth his disciples, who have spread that gospel of love and human understanding throughout the world ever since. Yet the minds and hearts of men seem closed.

Now, however, an absolute need exists for facing a non-escapable situation. This new discovery cannot be ignored. We have only two alternative choices: Destruction and death—or construction and life! If we desire our civilization to survive, then we must accept the responsibility of constructive work and of the wise use of a knowledge greater than any other ever achieved by man before.

Today's Pattern



A shirtwaist dress with style . . . yet so easy to make! Note the smart, high-tied neckline of Pattern 4545, the slim skirt with front seam. Use shantung now, sheer wool for fall.

Pattern 4545 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 39-inch.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 121, Station J, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, zone, size, style number.

Order the Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book! Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in book are free patterns for hat, bag and gloves. Send 15 cents more for your copy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

[illegible]

BIRTHS RECORDED.

[illegible]

BURIAL PERMITS.

[illegible]

DIVORCES GRANTED.

[illegible]

Nuts may be used to add richness to stuffing for poultry, to croquettes, creamed chicken or fish.

Poultry scientists are selecting and breeding hens to lay eggs with stronger shells so that there will be less breakage.

ST. LOUIS RADIO STATIONS

KSD KXOK WEW KFUO KMOX WIL KWK
550 630 770 850 1120 1230 1380

Programs on the Standard band, scheduled for today, include:

4 P. M.

[illegible]

5 P. M.

[illegible]

6 P. M.

[illegible]

7 P. M.

[illegible]

8 P. M.

[illegible]

9 P. M.

[illegible]

10 P. M.

[illegible]

11 P. M.

[illegible]

12 MIDNIGHT

[illegible]

Listen to H. V. KALTENBORN'S News Comment on KSD Monday Through Friday at 6:45 P. M.

NEWS AND COMMENT ON KSD
5, 5:30, 6:00 Outstate News; 6:45, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 11 a. m., 12 noon, 12:45, 3, 5:30, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 10:30, 10:45, 11, 11:30 p. m., 12 midnight, 12:30, 12:55 a.m.

DR. ROLAND G. USHER News Analyst ON KSD Monday Through Friday At 10:45 P. M.

FOR WEATHER REPORTS Tune to KSD
At 6, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 12 Noon, 5:30, 10:30 and 11 P. M., and 12 Midnight

Daytime Tomorrow on Local Stations

[illegible]

15 PCT. INCREASE IN BEEF IN CITY REPORTED BY OPA

Improvement of distribution of beef throughout the nation and a relaxation of government restrictions has resulted in an increase of about 15 per cent in beef in St. Louis, William H. Bryan, district director of the Office of Price Administration, said today.

He said the Army, which previously took 25 per cent of all choice and commercial beef and 60 per cent of utility canner and cutter grades, has reduced its quotas to 35 per cent of commercial beef and to 50 per cent of the canner grade. This, coupled with an increase in slaughterers' quotas and a decrease in meat points allotted to restaurants, has made beef available.

Restaurants, which formerly received 60 red points for every 100 meals served, now are allotted only 45 for the same number of meals.

RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

Variety and Comedy.

P. M.
7:30 KSD, Billie Burke, the comedienne; Eddy Howard, singer, and orchestra.
8:00 KSD, Wednesday With You; Nora Martin, Emily Kip, Leonard Sues and orchestra; Fred Martel, singer.

Drama.

P. M.
7:00 KSD, Mr. and Mrs. North; Alice Frost as Pamela, Joseph Curtin as Jerry.
7:30 KMOX, Dr. Christian play; Jean Hersholt in "Christmas Deferred."
8:30 KSD, Mr. District Attorney; Jay Jostyn in title role.

Music.

P. M.
8:30 KWK, Spotlight Bands.
9:00 KMOX, Great Moments in Music.
10:00 KSD, The Supper Club; Martin Block, M.C.; Mary Ashworth, Ted Steele's orchestra; guests, Dick and Gene Wesson.

Quiz Shows.

P. M.
9:00 KSD, College of Musical Knowledge; Phil Harris, King Sisters, Dolly Mitchell, Arnold Stang.

Commentators.

P. M.
5:45 KMOX, The World Today.
6:15 KSD, World News Roundup; N.B.C. correspondents.
8:00 KWK, Gabriel Heatter.
10:45 KSD, Dr. Roland G. Usher.

[illegible]

Rose oil often is added to raspberry or strawberry in confections or sirups to intensify the fruit flavor.

SPECIAL Low Summer Rates REDUCE DON'T WAIT, COME IN TODAY! LEON'S CE.8788



EVERY MORNING MONDAY THRU FRIDAY FRED WARING and the Entire Cast of 49 Pennsylvanians 10 to 10:30 a. m. KSD 550 ON THE DIAL

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COLD SPOT ONE DAY SERVICE Work Guaranteed FEENEY, HUdson 3366 Service Anywhere

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"JUST LIKE NEW" Staten Island CLEANERS 2306 WASHINGTON AV'S CENTRAL 4040

Tonight at 8:00 NORA MARTIN LEONARD SUES HARRY VonZELL FRED MARTEL



KSD 550 ON THE DIAL

My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM a divorced woman age 2[illegible], and living with my mother. She is wonderful to me except that she never wants me to go out and always criticizes my friends. This is mostly my sister's fault. She likes to make trouble. I have a boy friend overseas whom I don't know a lot about. We have been corresponding for a year. He told me he loved me and asked me to wait for him and I said I would, mainly because I was so lonely and unhappy. I thought I could learn to love him. Recently he wrote and out of a clear sky told me if there was someone else I found whom I really loved, not to let him stand in the way. I have found someone here I care a lot for, and don't believe I could ever love this boy overseas. Mother thinks I shouldn't marry this one as I have promised to wait for the one overseas. But since he feels as he does I see no reason why I should wait. He is from another town. The fellow here seems to come up to all my ideals and I believe we'd be happy together. What shall I do? UNHAPPY GIRL.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

Having made one mistake you certainly don't want to make another. Better tell the one overseas that you think it would be better to remain just friends, without any promises. Then get better acquainted with the one near home and see if you are really in love or just think you might be because he is handsome too.

* * *

Dear Martha Carr:

MY HUSBAND recently was discharged from the service and is home with me. I am [illegible] and he is [illegible]. I am so glad for us to be together again and was very happy till this matter came up. I have a girl friend who invited us to come to visit her, which we did. She has never married though she has had many chances. She is now going around with a much older man I don't think so much of. Ever since the time we visited her she has never let us alone. She continually calls up or comes over. I am not the jealous type but I certainly don't want another woman hanging around my husband and playing up to him all the time. Enough is enough. He himself is disgusted with her but we don't seem to know how to go about getting rid of her. What can we do? DISGUSTED.

The girl friend seems to lack sensibilities if she has not sensed that she is not exactly your favorite person by this time. Common sense alone should tell her that a newly reunited husband and wife would prefer not to have a third party continually at elbow. If there is no other way to get her out of your hair I am afraid you will simply have to have a previous engagement when she suggests coming. If she barges in unannounced you can just be on the verge of going some place. This may necessitate being all dressed up and no place to go in the hot weather but there is always an air-cooled movie into which to take refuge. If the girl friend finds you are continually like the little man who wasn't there she will eventually give up.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Bewildered Husband": China is the special gift to be given on the twentieth anniversary. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for my Gift Suggestions leaflet.

The Record Makers

By Charles Menees

EIGHT-TO-THE-BAR stylings of Pianist Freddie Slack highlight the new batch of Capitol releases. In an album, "Freddie Slack's Boogie Woogie" (four 10-inch records), Freddie massages the keyboard on "Southpaw Serenade" and his theme "Strange Cargo," both of which he waxed several years ago with Will Bradley. A full band is behind him on these two numbers, also on "Bashful Baby Blues" and Zez Confrey's famous "Kitten on the Keys." A small group—Freddie Slack's Eight Beats by Four—does "Rib Joint," "Behind the Eight Ball" and "A Cat's Ninth Life." Slack's assistants are Remo Palmieri, guitar (regularly with Phil Moore), Clyde Lombardi, bass, and Irving Kluger, drums. On "Blackout Boogie," by piano and drums, Kluger issues a blood curdling yell near the end.

"Lily Belle," a ditty that's going places, is introduced pleasingly by the inimitable Pied Pipers. Paul Weston also accompanies them on the ballad "We'll Be Together Again." The King Cole Trio dishes up "I'm a Shy Guy" and "I Thrill You Ought to Know," both with King Cole's jovial vocalizing. The Dinning Sisters and Skip Farrell, male singer of Wayne King's radio show, team up on Gordon Jenkins' "Homesick—That's All" and "Love Letters," a new Victor Young ballad from a forthcoming movie of the same name. Farrell's record debut isn't too bad. Stealing honors on this disc, however, is the symphonic accompaniment by an orchestra conducted by Jerry Vaughan. Carlos Molina's Latin American music bows in for Capitol with "Kiki Kiko" and the bolero "Nocturnal," both sung by Bobby Rivera.

* * *

SINGLES CROP: COLUMBIA—Harry James does "I'll Buy That Dream," sung by Kitty Kallen, and Hoagy Carmichael's "Memphis in June," mostly James's trumpet. Latter is a swell tune from "Johnny Angel," was first recorded by Betty Jane Bonney on a Victor test release. Count Basie's "Jimmy's Blues" features the fine singing of 250-pound Jimmy Rushing in one of the best things he's ever recorded. Flipover spotlights instrumental dynamics on "Tyo Miller," dedicated to the featured trumpeter by the same name whom Basie is now backing in his own band. Listen for Shadow Wilson's drums on this one. Kate Smith does "On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe" and "Johnny's Got a Date With a Gal in New York."

DECCA—Available here now are repressings of Hoagy Carmichael's versions of his own "Stardust" and "Hong Kong Blues," the latter as done by Hoagy in a recent movie. Dick Haymes and Helen Forrest duet on "I'll Buy That Dream" and "Some Sunday Morning." Johnny Green, veteran pianist, returns to wax with his orchestra on "The Steam Is on the Beam," which has a boogie passage by Green and singing by Kay Thompson's group, and "From Out of Nowhere." The Los Angeles Philharmonic, Alfred Wallenstein, conducting, does a two-part version of "Ave Maria." Connie Boswell sings "Who'll Lend Me a Rainbow" and "There Must Be a Way" and Glen Gray presents "Counting the Days" and "All By Myself."

VICTOR—Freddy Martin's band and singers present "Lily Belle" and "And There You Are." Tommy Dorsey pairs "There You Go" with a reissue of his famous "Boogie Woogie." . . . Thanks Floyd Henson and B. D. S. for the dope on those two Hazel Scott vocals on the Bluebird label. . . . To P. B.: There is a Frankie Laine and he sings so much like Nat Cole on that Atlas disc that we thought it was King Cole, himself.

Good Books Invaluable To Children

By Angelo Patri

THESE are the days for reading good books. The children are free of lessons, and their chores leave them long hours of freedom which they want to fill with something pleasant. There is nothing better for this purpose than the good book.

Summer is the time to read the classic stories written through the years for children and young folk. The classic is a book so true in its spirit, so lovely in its telling, that time cannot destroy it. Children who are familiar with these books have a fine background of literature, history, folk ways that stands them in good stead through high school, college and all the years through. The pleasure found in these old stories lasts down the years for the stories are so deeply rooted in life's truth that they become richer with meaning every year.

* * *

BOYS AND GIRLS can read all of them with enjoyment or there is no sex in literature. Girls can enjoy Treasure Island as much as any boy does although it was written for a little boy, a lonely boy away from home in a boarding school. It is a grand tale. I can read it today with as much delight as I did many many years ago.

And Tom Sawyer. Another boys' book but one which girls will like hugely because Tom is the universal boy and all girls like such boys. They are wholesome, natural and to be believed.

Little Women is the girls book but I have seen boys buried so deep in its pages that they did not hear the bell that ended the library session. Now that might have meant that they intended not to hear it but it is certain the story held them just as it does me today.

* * *

PINOCCHIO is the children's favorite. Every child needs to know the little woodenhead that is their own likeness [illegible] times a day. They love to hear about his becoming a donkey and then being lifted to be a good boy if he could. Pinocchio must be on the list.

I hope that the older boys and girls will read two old books this summer, Pilgrim's Progress and Robinson Crusoe. These two books have in them the essence of the human spirit. They have in them spiritual richness untold and they have a poetic literary value that is priceless, especially to young people who love books. Those who do not will love the stories in them and once they read them they become a part of their lives that will beautify their thinking for years to come.

Think of sturdy Friday's footstep on the sand—and being Crusoe. Well, all these books are in the public library. Do get hold of some of them.

Your Stars

By Marion Drew

WHAT TO EXPECT TOMORROW.

Sun in Leo.

General Tendencies—It may be easy to get things done quickly during the morning, but the conditions change after noon, so be sure to put your best efforts into the early hours. Dates for evening will easily slide into conflicts of opinions, contacts with people you may not like, and similar upsets. Try not to travel or begin upon unusual tasks late in the day. There is a possibility of accident or extreme unpleasantness hovering about in the air.

If Tomorrow Is Your Birthday.

You have better results from your efforts than you may think possible during the first part of your new year. There seems to be a delay which is discouraging to you, but this is a temporary condition, not a long-drawn-out affair. Wait until November to see how changes may affect you and your interests; you may even see the speeding-up process as early as mid-October.

Tomorrow's Watchword—In regard to accomplishment, think over this old saying of Edward Everett Hale: "I am only one, but still I am one; I cannot do everything, but still I can do something; and because I cannot do everything I will not refuse to do the something that I can do." The small things often seem unimportant and yet provide the beginnings for greater achievements.

Cans are made of 98 per cent sheet steel for strength and 2 per cent tin to keep the steel from rusting.

A handy scraper for scaling fish can be made by tacking three bottle caps to a small stick.

Crusading Woman Newspaper Editor

Mrs. L. T. Marshall Uses Typewriter to Lash Out at Wrongs in Illmo, Mo.

By F. A. Behymer

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

ILLMO, Mo., Aug. 7.

THE drinking fountain at the bank corner has been fixed and flows again, all because the Jimplicute cut loose and roasted the city government for its neglect in letting it go unfixed so long.

The Jimplicute, Illmo's weekly, is Mrs. L. T. Marshall, crusader, who is always calling upon the powers to fix something. She wasn't brought up to be an editor and, confidentially, she would rather stick to her housekeeping, but when her son went away to the war somebody had to take over and she took. She is just pinch-hitting for him, she says, but as long as she is getting out the paper she is going to have her say about the things that she thinks should be done. So every week the people wait to see what the lady editor has to say about this and that.

Now there was the case of the drinking fountain at the bank corner. For ever so long it had stood there slaking the thirst of the passers-by and then, two or three years ago, it got out of order and stayed that way until Mrs. Marshall took it up in the Jimplicute. In a withering piece she said she reckoned it would cost two bits or maybe 50 cents to fix it—"but no, the kids can go to the show and eat popcorn and then be so thirsty they nearly die, but there is no place they can get a drink."

If with all that popcorn in them, they went to the drug store for a drink of water, it meant that a clerk had to stop work and get it for them, then wash the glass, and it was the same if a kid went to the restaurant, and sometimes they just did without water which they should have, all because it was too much trouble for them to get it. And all the time the fountain was standing out there on the corner waiting for someone to put in a few little gadgets to make it flow. "Isn't it a shame?" the Jimplicute asked, and everybody said it was.

The city government, confessing its shame, made excuses—manpower shortage and difficulty of getting parts and all that—but the aroused populace demanded action. With a war going on, the city fathers argued, the kids should lay off the popcorn, but what was a movie without popcorn, the people asked, and there was no answer to that one.

The fathers gave in. "Oh, all right," they said, and went to work. When the fountain flowed again the Jimplicute let out a whoop and invited everybody up for a drink. The kids ate more popcorn at the movie because now they could wash it down. It was almost a binge.

But was the Jimplicute satisfied? It was not. What about the city buying the cemetery and fixing it up. It was a disgrace the way it was. People had practically quit dying because there was nothing to look forward to. And the honor roll board. Look at it. It would be a shame for the boys to come home and find the board neglected like that. They would think the home folks didn't care. A little paint would make all the difference in the world.

Another thing, the town was overrun with dogs and most of them hadn't been vaccinated. Something should be done about that. Several times the Jimplicute mentioned it. It didn't want to see Illmo go to the dogs. After the last blast Mrs. Marshall took a walk to see if there was any improvement in the situation and found it worse than ever. In one block in the business district she counted 16. She tried to get into the post office and found the door blocked by 10 or a dozen mongrels that could not, by any chance, have been expecting any mail. An old gentleman who had come from Arkansas said it was just like home. She told about a railroad man on the night shift going down Main street with his lighted lantern and seven or eight dogs trailing along. Somebody asked him if he was going coon hunting, but he said no, these dogs following him just didn't have any place else to go. More important, Mrs. Marshall remarked, the boys and girls of the town didn't have any place to go. There should be a recreation room. The parents should get busy on that.

Always, when there is nothing else to shoot at, Mrs. Marshall and the Jimplicute come back to the railroad crossing. Illmo and Fornfelt are twin towns with nothing but the railroad tracks between them, but there are a lot of them, three doubles and two singles, and there is a lot of switching, for it is a division point for the Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt, with many trains a day going through, besides all the switching.

To get from Fornfelt to Illmo folks have to cross all those tracks at First street and follow the curve over to Second street, which isn't cut through. What the Jimplicute wants is a viaduct at Second street. Everybody says a viaduct would be fine and they are for it, but the railroads don't seem to be interested. It takes a lot of money to build a viaduct. Mayor Pfeffer is going to write a letter. Then maybe the railroad people will take notice.

From the point of view of the Jimplicute and the townspeople the surface crossing is objectionable because it is frequently blocked, sometimes for as long as 20 minutes, and there is always the danger of being hit by a train. Just lately Mrs. Edna Scott tried to drive across the Cotton Belt tracks, but she wasn't quick enough and lost a fender and running board.

Once in a while something goes wrong on the C. & E. I., and its trains are routed through here, which makes it worse. At such times all that the citizens can do is watch for an opening and make a run for it. Sometimes they make it and sometimes they get hit. Several fine people have been killed that way.

A stranger who comes to Illmo, managing somehow to get across the tracks, wants to know where the Jimplicute got its name. Mrs. Marshall explains that E. L. Purcell, who started the paper, came from Texas, or maybe it was Oklahoma, and there was a paper down there called the Jimplicute. He said the word meant something tidy and small. The new Illmo paper was both. It still was when David William Marshall, son of Mrs. Marshall, bought it at the age of 19. That was in May, 1940. Now he is a lieutenant (jg) in the Naval Supply Corps in the Pacific. Mrs. Marshall is getting out the paper with the help of Fanny Kjer. It isn't a thing that she would have chosen but there was nobody else to do it. When she got into it she rather liked it, mostly because it gave her a chance to have her say about a number of things.

The Jimplicute isn't exactly what it used to be when David was running it. For one thing it is more feminine. It couldn't be otherwise, with Mrs. Marshall doing the writing and Fanny sticking the type and kicking the press. The linotype has been put aside with a tarp over it because no operator is to be had.

What gives the office its crowning touch of femininity is its sitting-room atmosphere provided by those rocking chairs. Mrs. Marshall brought them from home directly after she took over. She wanted folks to be comfortable when they came to see her. The advantage was that as they rocked they thought of items for the paper. The drawback was that they were inclined to stay too long. In such cases Mrs. Marshall developed a technique of looking at her typewriter, as much as to say that this was her busy day. If that doesn't work she tells them right out that she has work to do and they take the hint and clear out.

If the day seems long and its burden heavy, Mrs. Marshall looks at the framed portraits of her Navy son above her desk and takes heart, for she is doing this for him. This is her task, to keep the Jimplicute going and hammer at the things that she thinks should be done in the town until he comes home again.



MRS. L. T. MARSHALL AT HER EDITOR'S DESK IN THE JIMPLICUTE, ILLMO (MO.) WEEKLY. SHE IS SERVING IN THE ABSENCE OF HER SON, A NAVY LIEUTENANT STATIONED IN THE PACIFIC.

Iced Spinach Soup

Three pounds fresh spinach, two quarts water, one tablespoon lemon juice, one-half pint sour cream, one cucumber, diced; two tablespoons diced scallions or onion.

Wash spinach carefully and cook in the water which clings to the leaves in a tightly covered pan until just tender. Drain and chop. Add water to chopped spinach and bring to a boil. Remove from flame and add lemon juice. Chill. Combine sour cream, diced cucumber and scallions or onion and chill. When ready to serve add spinach to sour cream mixture until desired thickness is obtained. Season to taste.

A record crop of 2,[illegible] pounds of peanuts is expected this year.

Contract Bridge

By Ely Culbertson

IN the old days the so-called SOS redouble was a standard convention. After years of experimenting, however, it was pretty well established that this device was both unnecessary and dangerous—the latter, because it could easily lead to all sorts of partnership misunderstandings. Hence, the Culbertson system, and then the vast majority of masters, abandoned this convention and thereafter used the redouble in a literal sense—that is, to mean expectation of fulfilling the contract.

There are, however, some players who still cling to old ideas. South in today's deal was one of these!

South, dealer.

North-south vulnerable.

	NORTH ♠ J 7 6 ♥ Q 5 4 2 ♦ A 9 3 ♣ 4 3 2	
WEST ♠ A Q 8 5 4 ♥ A 10 9 ♦ 2 ♣ 10 9 6 5		EAST ♠ 9 2 ♥ 8 6 ♦ K Q J 10 8 ♣ Q J 7
	SOUTH ♠ K 10 3 ♥ K J 7 3 ♦ 7 6 4 ♣ A K 8	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 diamond (?)	Double	Pass	Pass
Redouble	Pass	Pass	Pass

As will have been observed, South was a fancy bidder in more ways than one! He probably selected the one diamond opening to discourage that lead if he reached a notrump contract. That would not have been fatal, but when West doubled for a takeout (a highly optimistic but fortunate choice of bids!), and North and East passed, South picked out the worst possible method of escaping from an explosive position.

Of course he meant his redouble as an SOS calling on North to name his best suit, but how much simpler and safer it would have been merely to bid one heart! The fact that South himself was running from his own "bid" even though it was at the one level, would have been an unmistakable cry to North that if he could not stand hearts, he should try a spade or two clubs, or even one no-trump.

As it was, North suspected that South might be asking for rescue, but he wasn't sure, and with three diamonds to the ace it certainly didn't appear that any catastrophe was in sight. So he passed —and East-West collected 1800 points, plus 100 honors!

The Branscome Hotel

Plan to have your dinner or coffee at the Branscome. Three attractive dining rooms available for cards or meetings with or without food.

Phone Louis [illegible] Kate Pershing

Dining Room Air-Conditioned











OLD-FASHIONED HOMEMADE

Yellow Laundry Soap

All You Want at Schenberg's Super Markets, 2722 South Grand Blvd. and 1427 South 39th St.



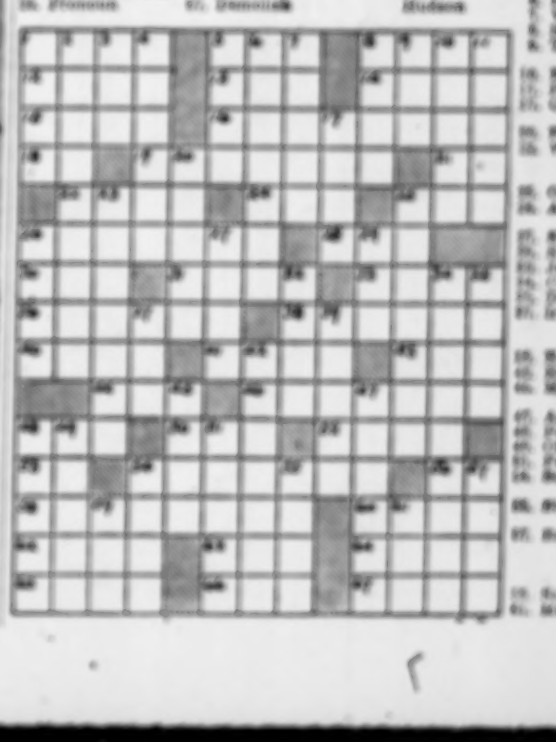
Crossword Puzzle

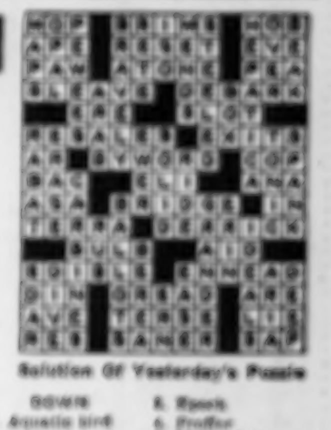
ACROSS

1. Tiff
4. Chinese pagoda
8. Strong woody fiber
12. Solace
13. Conjunction
14. Medley
15. Scandinavian measure of length
16. Section of an orchestra
18. Symbol for nickel
19. Wishes
21. Southern state: abbr.
22. Stair
23. Novel
24. Dairy maid: Scotch
25. Most beautiful
26. Pronoun
[illegible] Mountain in Alaska
[illegible] Lohengrin's wife
[illegible] Egypt tribe
[illegible] Cherry color
[illegible] Give the meaning of
[illegible] Former ruler
[illegible] Costly
[illegible] Tree
[illegible] Flow back
[illegible] Levies
[illegible] Pour
[illegible] Final
[illegible] Valley
[illegible] Ahead
[illegible] Crisp biscuit
[illegible] Toward
[illegible] Differ
[illegible] Companion
[illegible] Ardor
[illegible] Tavern
[illegible] Female sheep
[illegible] Cancel
[illegible] Harden
[illegible] Demolish

DOWN

1. Aquatic bird
2. Cliffs on the lower Hudson
3. Epoch
4. Proffer
5. Moves into leather
6. Pours oil upon
7. Worship
8. Salutations
9. Title of Mohammed
10. Born slightly
11. Present day
17. Covered with dew
20. Fencing sword
[illegible] Wearing a certain headdress
[illegible] Obedient
[illegible] Anything distastful
[illegible] Snow vehicle
[illegible] Simpleton
[illegible] Jewish month
[illegible] Cordiate
[illegible] Dry
[illegible] Irish Republican Brotherhood: abbr.
[illegible] Not even
[illegible] Effeminate
[illegible] Mass of floating ice
[illegible] Agriculturist
[illegible] Portended
[illegible] Old-womanish
[illegible] French city
[illegible] Source of sugar
[illegible] Shepherd's staff
[illegible] Backwoodsman's platinum loop
[illegible] Exit
[illegible] Minifish





Solution Of Yesterday's Puzzle

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE

Published Every Day—Weekdays and Sundays in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty



"Well, I'M not happy about getting new cars soon—you'll just start screaming again about smashed fenders!"

BLONDIE—By Chic Young



LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp



PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger



"Thank you, Lieutenant—keep the change!"

HENRY—By Carl Anderson



NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller



MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern



BUZ SAWYER—By Roy Crane



JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross



POPEYE—



DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney



CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Woggon



Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY



KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola



CRANBERRY BOGGS—By Don Dean



SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

